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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

NO LATER OFFICIAL ADVICES RECEIVED.

The Latest Unofficial Dispatches by Way of Memphis.

No Active Hostilities Since Monday.

Most of the River Batteries Silenced.

The Gunboats Engaged in Shelling the Rest.

Gen. Grant Prepared to Repel Any Rear Attack.

Our Troops Confident of their Ability to Capture Vicksburgh and its Entire Garrison.

OUR BASE OF SUPPLIES SECURE.

Reinforcements Arriving as Fast as Wanted.

THE LATEST CINCINNATI DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 30.

A special to the *Bulletin*, dated Cincinnati, May 30, says:

"A dispatch received from the Lower Mississippi *viâ* Memphis, (date not given,) says there had been no fighting at Vicksburgh since last Monday. Most of the river batteries had been silenced, but the most dangerous ones were yet in operation, and the gunboats were shelling them.

It is reported that Col. DALLINA and Adjutant HAMMOCK, of the Eighty-first Illinois, have been killed."

THE LATEST ST. LOUIS DISPATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 29.

Mr. S. C. SCOTT, the well-known river man, arrived to-night, from Young's Point Sunday last. He has been with GRANT's army and saw some of its operations. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in their rear, and were in the finest spirits, and confident of their ability to capture Vicksburgh and its garrison.

He says the attack on the fortifications on Friday was not made by the entire line, as was reported, but by a force under Gen. BLAIR, which assaulted the big battery and failed. Wherever the rebels attempted to plant guns they were foiled by our sharpshooters.

Our wounded are brought rapidly to the river at Chuckasaw Bayon, where there are sufficient boats to receive them. The *City of Memphis* has reached Cairo with 120 wounded, and the *January* was next due.

Our base of supplies on the Yazoo was secure, and reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required.

Gen. OSTERHAUS and Capt. FOSTER, of the First Wisconsin, are wounded, not dangerously.

Mr. SCOTT heard nothing about the death of Gen. STEELE. There were 4,800 prisoners in camp at Young's Point.

THE LATEST CAIRO DISPATCHES.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 28.

By the arrival of the steamer *Imperial*, from Memphis, last evening, in all letters and dispatches from correspondents, I gather from the officers of the boat and other reliable persons the following latest news from Vicksburgh. The information came from Young's Point to Memphis on Wednesday, by the steamer *City of Memphis*, United States hospital boat, she having brought up about four hundred wounded. It appears that, as previously reported, Gen. GRANT had taken all the enemy's works, with the exception of a redoubt, in which their entire force were gathered, and which they defended with pikes, the elevation being too steep to use firearms. This was ordered to be taken on the 23d. Gen. ALVIN G. HOVEY's brigade pressed forward, and attempted an escalade by the use of ladders. At one time there was hope of success, Gen. HOVEY having with his own hands planted our colors upon the wall; but, after hard fighting, our troops were repulsed with great loss, and that attempt for the time abandoned. As this was the forlorn hope of the enemy, it was supposed some means could be found to take it before the rebels could bring forces to his flank. The loss in Gen. HOVEY's brigade must be severe.

IMPORTANT SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWS.

From the Washington Republican extra, of Friday.

The Government received a dispatch last evening from W. W. FULLER, Assistant Military Telegraph Manager, dated Memphis, 27th inst., announcing that two boats had just arrived up the river, both of which left Vicksburgh on the 25th. They brought no official information from Gen. GRANT, who was too busy to write dispatches.

Mr. FULLER telegraphs that he learns from officers on the boats that everything was progressing finely when they left—*that Grant was still gaining, and that Johnston had not been heard from up to that date.* At that time the battle was raging with great fury, with every prospect of complete success on our side.

Gen. GRANT does not fear any attack that can be made upon his rear. The reasons for this confidence we decline to publish.

It is generally understood at Vicksburgh that the only reason why PEMBERTON is able to hold out so well is because he has so many men packed into such a small space that he can relieve his gunners often and rest his men.

When the boats left, a report had just reached the river that the Federal Gens. CARR and BLOOMER had been killed. The losses on both sides are said to be heavy.

The Government has received Richmond papers of the 27th inst., and they contain nothing as late as our own advices previously published. Indeed, the fact that they are silent on the subject of operations at Vicksburgh, is favorable to the Federal cause.

DETAILED NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Battle at Edward's Station.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

EDWARDS' STATION, Miss., May 16, 1863.

The gallant army of Gen. GRANT has just won a glorious victory—a victory which fully justifies the confidence their commander seems to have felt when he entered upon the daring campaign to Vicksburgh by the way of Grand Gulf and Jackson.

Yesterday morning the position of our army was briefly this: Part of SHERMAN's corps occupied Jackson; the particulars of the capture of that town you have already learned. The larger part of McPHERSON's corps lay at the same place. McCLERNAND's was two miles south of Bolton, and sixteen miles west of Jackson, while RANSOM's brigade of McARTHUR's division (McPHERSON's corps), and BLAIR's division of SHERMAN's corps were approaching Raymond, on their march from Grand Gulf. The little town of Raymond lies eight miles south of Bolton, and about twenty southwest from Jackson.

The enemy had massed his forces at Edwards' Station, nineteen miles east of Vicksburgh, on the railroad, with intent to cut our long lines somewhere between Raymond and Bolton, and thus at once deprive us of supplies and beat us in detail. But his designs were discovered and splendidly defeated.

Yesterday morning news came to Gen. McCLERNAND that the enemy were advancing on him from the northwest, in the manner just indicated, and he immediately ordered Gen A. L. LEE, who had that moment arrived and reported for duty in the Thirteenth Army corps, to reconnoitre the approach. With a squad of cavalry Gen. LEE galloped off five or six miles towards Edwards' Station, scoured the country to and fro, discovered the enemy's pickets in that direction, and returned with a map of the ground over which the battle was next day to be fought.

In the meantime Gen. McPHERSON's command moved rapidly down from Jackson and arrived toward nightfall near Bolton, while RANSOM's brigade and BLAIR's division reached Raymond. Thus our widely extended front was suddenly closed on the centre, in such a way as to be ready for either attack or defence. At the same time Gen. SHERMAN moved from Jackson, north of the railroad toward Edwards' Station, in such course as to keep within supporting distance, and to prevent the rebel force under JOE JOHNSTON, driven northward out of Jackson, from making a junction with their friends at Edwards'.

At daylight this morning, our movement toward Edwards' Station began; HOVEY's division of McCLERNAND's corps, followed by McPHERSON on the right and advancing on the road from Bolton; OSTERHAUS' division, followed by Gen. CARR's on the centre, and SMITH's division with Gen. BLAIR's as a reserve on the left, by the first road from Raymond to Edwards' Station.

The battle opened on the left about 8 o'clock, with artillery directed on SMITH's advance. It seemed that the rebels were attempting to turn our left and get in our rear in the direction of Raymond. But SMITH held his road firmly, and the enemy slowly retired, while we slowly advanced.

The enemy next massed his forces on our right centre, where HOVEY's division was coming up, and here the battle began to rage in deadly earnest. For a time the result seemed doubtful; the rebels pressed on in the most determined manner, while HOVEY's brave boys returned their attack with the most persistent valor. For a few moments we gave back at that point, but HOVEY being reinforced by two brigades of CROCKER's division, the enemy were driven, and the day went in our favor. A portion of the rebel force began their retreat by the Vicksburgh road. McPHERSON swung around his right, and cut off and captured about one thousand five hundred prisoners and a battery of ten guns. Our left, McCLERNAND's corps, BLAIR's division and RANSOM's brigade, now pressed forward, and the complete defeat and demoralization of the enemy were assured. Our artillery was hastened forward from point to point over the numberless hills of this most rugged country, and poured its deadly fire into the flying columns of the rebels. At sunset we entered Edwards' Station, to find there a great *debris* of stores abandoned by the enemy in his flight—among them a train of cars, loaded with ammunition and set on fire, and a depot of provisions also partly consumed. We managed to save from these 90,000 rounds of musket ammunition, a large quantity of fixed ammunition for field pieces, and a good supply of sugar.

Our captures in this splendid fight foot up to about 2,800 prisoners, 19 guns, and about 10,000 serviceable Enfield rifles, together with the stores I have mentioned.

The battle was fought on the front occupied by McCLERNAND's corps (the Thirteenth,) and one of his divisions (HOVEY's) sustained the brunt of the struggle. To Gen. McCLERNAND great credit is due, and conceded here, for his vigilant and skillful dispositions. It is said that the plan of the battle was mainly his, and I have no doubt that this supposition is correct. He deserves for this the highest praise.

Gen. A. L. LEE, arriving from Grand Gulf but the day before, had no separate command, but acted throughout the fight as Chief of Gen. McCLERNAND's Staff. The latter generously accords to LEE the greatest credit for his rapid perception and vigorous execution of the plans of his corps commander.

The Battle of the Big Black.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

AT THE BRIDGE, Sunday, May 17, 1863.

At daylight this morning our victorious army moved on from Edwards' Station, by the main road, to the Big Black, McCLERNAND's corps in the advance, led by CARR's division. It was known that the rebels had constructed earthworks to defend the bridge, and that these works must be taken. The distance was but three miles, and we had hardly advanced one before the skirmishing in front commenced. The enemy slowly retired, and we pressed on until we reached a point about one mile from the river, when the rebel batteries, some 18 guns, opened on us. They had a good range of the road, and the shells flew and burst about us in lively style.

CARR immediately formed in line of battle, and advanced on the centre and right with half of OSTERHAUS' division on the extreme right, and half on the left. SMITH's division came rapidly up, and formed on the extreme left.

The action had hardly begun when the gallant OSTERHAUS was slightly wounded, while busy in getting the First Wisconsin battery in position on the centre. Capt. FOSTER, commanding the battery, was at the same time hurt—a case shot bursting among the party—and both were obliged to leave the field. Gen. McCLERNAND immediately ordered Gen. A. L. LEE to take command of the Ninth division, and the battle began.

It was soon terminated. After an artillery duel of an hour or so, varied with some sharp skirmishing, Gen. CARR's division, with the portion of LEE's which was on the right, made a gallant charge upon a weak spot on the enemy's left, and took the works. So suddenly and effectively was this done, that the whole of BOWEN's brigade was cut off and captured, while our left, advancing at the same time, took two regiments of rebels who were trying to escape down the swamp and across the river in that direction. Every gun in the works was taken—in all eighteen—and the number of prisoners amounted to about 3,000. The haste with which the surrender was made was something ludicrous. The moment our charge began on the right fifty white flags appeared behind the works, extemporized by hoisting bunches of cotton on the end of bayonets. Alas, that the regal fibre should fulfill so meek a mission!

We immediately advanced up to the captured works and, planting a section of heavy guns near the river, began to shell the rebels who had got across the river, and had burned the bridge which took them over, as well as set fire to the immense railroad bridge and trestle work.

The enemy left a regiment of sharpshooters on the west bank of the river to annoy us and delay our crossing, but Gen. LEE, with a pioneer corps and a company of skirmishers, protected by the fire of LAMPHIER's Seventh Michigan battery, reconnoitered the bank and commenced the construction of a floating bridge. At 9 o'clock to-morrow it will be completed, and we shall move forward.

Meantime SHERMAN's corps is crossing on pontoons above, and will go to Vicksburgh by the upper road towards Haines' Bluff, while McCLERNAND and McPHERSON will move on the Jackson road.

Our losses in the battle of yesterday were heavy—probably three hundred killed, and the usual sad proportion of wounded. PEMBERTON was in command of the rebel force. Maj.-Gen. TILGHMAN was killed. In the battle of to-day, our losses were but slight—our captures immoderately large.

The Situation at Vicksburgh.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

THREE MILES IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH,
Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

On the 18th, our army crossed the Big Black and marched on Vicksburgh, SHERMAN coming in and taking possession of Haines' Bluff, McPHERSON arriving on the Jackson road, and McCLERNAND advancing toward the close of his march on the road to Baldwin's Ferry.

Yesterday morning Gen. GRANT began to "move upon the enemy's works"—a line of redoubts, extending from the rear of Haines' Bluff to the Warrenton road, a distance of eight or ten miles. The attack was made with SHERMAN on the right, McPHERSON extending from his left to the railroad, and McCLERNAND from the railroad to the extreme left. At daylight our troops moved up, but the action did not begin till about noon, save an occasional shot from our artillery, as it came up in range.

On the left Gen OSTERHAUS, having recovered from his contusion, took command again of his division, Gen. LEE being assigned to the command of the First brigade. After a slow fire from our artillery had failed to elicit any reply from the rebel works, our lines slowly advanced until at every point they were in front hardly one thousand yards from the redoubts. The ground over which we crossed in this movement was singularly rough, a series of hills and hollows, not high, but steep. As we neared the hostile redoubts we found that they commanded every crest and swept every ravine. Yet, at 2 o'clock, a general charge was ordered. I was on the extreme left at the time, and had an opportunity to observe the movements of LEE's brigade in the advance at that point.

Addressing a few words of cheer to his men, he placed himself in front of the centre of his brigade, and led instead of following them. Arriving on the crest of the hill, he was greeted by a perfect tempest of shot and shell, and while thus gallantly leading his men, he was struck in the face by a bullet and fell, seriously, but, I am glad to say, not dangerously wounded. His brigade dropped behind the crest they had attained, and held their ground there.

About the same success—or want of success—attended the charge along the whole line. We have, up to this time, advanced so closely to the enemy's works that he cannot safely use his guns, and our heavier artillery is being pushed up and planted in such a way that I trust to-morrow will see some good results. Communication is opened to the Yazoo by the way of Haines' Bluff, and supplies now come to us from the upper river.

As I write, the slow and sullen booming of the gunboats, both above and below, shows that they, too, are joining in the great fight. The situation grows dramatic and solemn, and the end is at hand.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

The stronghold of the rebel power on the Mississippi is now completely invested by the army of Gen. GRANT.

The fragments of the insurgent forces which escaped from the victories of Port Hudson, of Jackson, of Champion or Midway Hills, and of Big Black, have retired within the strong but small circle of defences which surround the city at a distance of about two miles from its heart. There a stubborn resistance is being made, the redoubts and the pits giving the rebels an advantage in the way of safety, but none, I think, in the way of moral strength. Presumptively the advantage is with the attacking party, and especially in this case, where our army, since its bold move from Young's Point, by the way of Grand Gulf, has been uniformly and brilliantly successful. To-day our forces are busy from right to left, over the entire line, in creeping more closely to the formidable works of the enemy. At several points our sharpshooters are so near the redoubts, and so sheltered by the remarkably rough ground, that they totally prevent the enemy from using his guns. They are near enough, too, to indulge in jocose conversation with the rebels in their rifle-pits.

At the same time our heavier artillery is being pushed up slowly in such a way as to bear very effectually on the enemy's works. The ground is such that the hills occupied by us are just about as convenient and commanding as those occupied by them. What works they have within the line we are now attacking is not known, but they cannot be extensive, for their present line is quite near the city. If the rebels retire from their present position, they subject the city to destruction.

Below and above Vicksburgh our mortar fleet is grumbling and thundering, very slowly but steadily, and we can see the huge shells bursting over the town. A warm place to live in now.

IN REAR OF VICKSBURGH, Friday, May 22, 1863.

To-day a general charge upon the enemy's works was ordered and made, though I cannot yet learn that at any point the works were completely carried. The singularly rough nature of the ground makes it almost impossible to tell what we have to encounter before us, and rapidly fatigues the men. But we advance in this way steadily, and at each charge our sharpshooters obtain a better field for their operations. Our artillery hastens to get a better position, small intrenchments being thrown up to protect it; and thus we have the curious spectacle of hostile redoubts already frowning upon each other, at a distance of but a few hundred yards.

The guns of the rebels reply to our shelling but seldom. They are evidently husbanding their ammunition, for they can now get no further supply. I think that they are short of artillery, too. Their redoubts are constructed for field guns, and within the last three weeks Gen. GRANT has captured about seventy of these.

In the meantime, we have a new base of supplies from the Yazoo, through which reinforcements, provisions, ammunition and heavy guns can be sent as rapidly as we please.

The rebel force within Vicksburgh cannot now be more than 20,000. Before the fight at Jackson they may have had 45,000, but part of that number we forced up northward, towards Canton—say 10,000. At the battle of Midway Hills, (or Champion's Hill,) on the 16th inst., their effective force was perhaps 35,000 men. Of these, at least 10,000 were killed, wounded, captured or driven to escape northward or southward, in such a way as to prevent them from returning to Vicksburgh. At the fight on Big Black, on the 17th, we captured nearly 3,000, and scattered many more in such a way that they are more likely to have straggled home through the woods than to have reported for duty.

P. S.—I have arrived at the Yazoo, near Chickasaw Bayou, after riding from the extreme left of our army. Of course, rumors are plenty of the operations of today. One is, that our mortars and gunboats have silenced two of the upper water batteries, and that vessels now pass Vicksburgh without being fired on. Another is, that in the attempted charge of to-day the Thirty-first Illinois got up to the enemy's works, and there found a stockade so high that they could not scale it, and so they stopped and lay down under it, unable to go further, yet protected from the enemy's fire. At this moment a rebel redoubt on the left tried to get a raking fire on them, when our artillery, concentrating its shots upon the redoubt, suddenly battered it to silence, knocking one of its guns some thirty feet into the air.

The Investment of, and Subsequent Events at Vicksburgh.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a letter, dated in the rear of Vicksburgh, May 19, gives the following interesting particulars:

The troops sat down before the forts at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, and remained in order of battle all day long. Lines of skirmishers were thrown out and batteries planted upon elevations which command the enemy's position. This was followed by fierce cannonading, which on our side evidently accomplished considerable damage. We could see several guns dismounted. The rebel soldiers were drawn up in line of battle, outside the fortifications, with skirmishers in advance. The two lines met and skirmished for several hours, but no general engagement followed. At length our artillery was turned upon the rebel lines, and they were forced to retire into the breastworks under cover. Our skirmishers pressed closely the heavy intrenchments, but could only get an occasional shot, as some careless rebel, more curious than wise, lifted his tangled locks above the parapet.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

These are numerous and formidable. On the left they extend to the river, and on the right to the Yazoo at Haines' Bluff, with a line of earthworks to the river again, below the city. This line is placed upon the tops of hills nearly equi-distant from Vicksburgh, just about a mile and a half from the inner intrenchments. It is this outer line which stands in our pathway, and will not let us enter. The works present an altitude of from ten to fifty feet, with sides in this direction sloping and precipitous.

Some one, without knowing the ground, heedless of consequences, ordered a charge upon the left of the line. The fortifications opposite our left, were fully manned and so constructed that every hollow and hillside leading thereto, could be swept by a terrible enfilading fire. It was murder to attempt the charge without first reducing them by artillery. It cost a hundred men yesterday, to teach the General who gave the order, so palpable a fact.

Gen. OSTERHAUS occupied the extreme left, and Gen. CARR and Gen. SMITH the right of him. Gen. LEE, who was early Tuesday morning relieved of the command of the division by Gen. OSTERHAUS, and assigned to the command of the First brigade, held OSTERHAUS' extreme left. From his position he could see fifteen earthworks bearing upon the ground over which he was ordered to charge. He considered the order to lead his command through such a fearful tempest, premature, but expressed his willingness to attempt it. It was insisted upon, and the order "forward" was given. His men, naturally dismayed at the terrible tempest, failed to come up as promptly as he desired, and placing himself at the head of his brigade, he again ordered the charge with the few regiments who emulated his gallant conduct. At this instant he was struck by a large bullet, evidently from a canister, fired at the advancing column, and knocked headlong and senseless upon the earth. The missile had entered the right cheek and passed entirely through his neck, coming out behind. Gen. LEE was removed to the hospital, when the order was again given to charge, but almost immediately thereafter countermanded. In the execution of this blundering order, thirty men were wounded in LEE's brigade alone, and two killed. The loss in the other brigade of OSTERHAUS' division, and in SMITH's two brigades, each equaled that of LEE's brigade. Gen. LEE's wound is a very serious one, but not necessarily fatal.

SIEGE GUNS ON THE LEFT.

It was now nearly dark, and the entire army went into camp again, just out of range of the enemy's guns. During the night, two heavy 32-pounder Parrott siege guns were placed in position on a hill commanding the fortifications on the left, and a slight earthwork thrown up to protect a light battery, and at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning they are all opened upon the enemy. This fire was continued until daylight without provoking a reply. Our guns have fired at intervals during the day, and have succeeded in dismounting several of the enemy's guns. The sharpshooters are within 200 yards of the fortifications, and shoot so closely that the rebels find no opportunity to work their guns.

OPERATIONS ON THE CENTRE.

I visited the centre this afternoon, and found Gen. McPHERSON well up to the fortifications before him. He was placing in position, less than a half mile from the principal work on his front, two immense siege guns, with which he expected soon to open upon the enemy. His sharpshooters, too, were busy picking off the rebels as they showed their heads above the parapets. They managed to elude their vigilance, however, and several Minié bullets came whistling past my ears as I stood near the heavy ordnance. After I had reached my quarters, I heard a tremendous cannonade in that direction. I have not heard the result.

THE SITUATION ON THE RIGHT.

Gen. SHERMAN occupies the right, and the same relative position to the entrenchments before him, as the other divisions of the attacking army, the left and centre, to those before them. His line of skirmishers are within a hundred and fifty yards of the fortifications, engaged in the pleasant occupation of picking off rebel skirmishers and gunners.

RANSOM's brigade occupies the right of McPHERSON's force. The Seventy-second—Board of Trade regiment—is with him. He yesterday had sixty killed and wounded, but I have not yet learned among what regiments this loss is distributed.

To-morrow promises to be a lively day. Siege guns are in position, which will doubtless make no slight impression on the rebel works. They will be very likely to open at daylight, and if the guns and intrenchments are damaged to any considerable extent, I shall look for a charge along the entire line. In that event, from the nature of the works and the difficulty of the approach, the slaughter will be immense.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH.

We now have communication with the Mississippi above Vicksburgh by way of Chickasaw Bayou. A hundred wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions arrived this evening. There is no danger of starvation. The skies look bright, and the future full of promise.

GEN. M'CLERNAND.

In this campaign, this officer has added fresh laurels to those won at Donelson and Shiloh. His battle of Thompson's Hill was well conducted and eminently successful. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the affair of the Black River Bridge. He achieved wonderful success with little loss. Gen. CARR, one of his division commanders, opened and finished the fight, and is entitled to great credit.

THIRD DAY OF THE SIEGE.

IN THE REAR OF VICKSBURGH, MISS.,
THIRD DAY, May 21, 1863.

I have nothing new to relate of to-day's operations in the rear of Vicksburgh. The advance of our line is within 100 yards of the forts, within which the enemy seem determined to remain. We have shelled the enemy's position at intervals during the day, but so far without material results. Ever since daylight this morning the mortar-boats and gunboats in front of the city have kept up a continuous roar. Some of the shell burst in this region, but the elevation is so great they do no harm.

Not a rebel Sharpshooter has to-day shown his head over the works. Neither have the enemy fired a shot, so far as I have discovered. They are doubtless economising against the time when the assault is made.

Reports from Cairo.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 26, 1863.

The attention of the whole country is now directed toward Vicksburgh, and every ear is open to hear of the final capture of the city. The latest intelligence is by the steamer *Luminary*, which arrived at Memphis yesterday, having left Young's Point on the 22d. When the boat came away from that point the battle was yet going on, both by land and water. Gen. GRANT's forces had completely surrounded the city, and the sound of his cannon was distinctly heard at the mouth of the Zazoo River. Furthermore, with the aid of a glass, our forces could be seen in possession of the hills north of the city. Below Vicksburgh the gunboats had made an attack on the batteries, and above the mortar boats were at work throwing shells into the city. They appeared to be doing good service. Part of the cupola of the Court-house was knocked off with a shell. One of the mortar-boats had sunk in consequence of injuries received by the violent reaction of the mortar. The rebels were replying occasionally with shell. One of their missiles struck in the soft mud near a mortar-boat, and completely covered it with mud when it exploded. Transports were continually plying up and down the Yazoo, carrying supplies to our troops on the hills above the mouth. The gunboats *Choctaw* and *Baron De Kalb*, with two others, had started up to Yazoo City. This is all the information there is just now, in regard to operations below.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Heavy Columns of the Enemy in Motion.

Movement of a Considerable Body Southward.

Other Bodies Moving Toward Kelly's Ford and Culpepper.

A Demonstration Against Our Lines Expected.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

From what can be learned, Gen. LEE is evidently contemplating a movement, but as to what point can only be a matter of conjecture. He continues to "show off" troops in front of Fredericksburgh, as if with the design of deceiving our military.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 30.

Gentlemen who arrived to-night from the Rappahannock, say that large columns of the enemy in motion were traced yesterday by the lines of dust in the rear of their river front, while one considerable body were moving southward. The preponderance of the masses appeared to be going in the direction of Kelly's Ford and Culpepper.

The rebel infantry guard at Banks and United States Fords has been considerably increased within the past day or two, which is construed in some quarters as a *ruse* to cover the movement of a raid by STUART's rebel cavalry, *viâ* Culpepper and Rappahannock Station.

Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, paid a visit to Gen. HOOKER yesterday, accompanied by several ladies They were courteously and warmly received by the General, and left with favorable impressions of his ability to defeat the rebels when the opportunity shall arrive.

It is believed the enemy are preparing to demonstrate somewhere on our line.

The movement on the side of the rebels may be only a *ruse* to draw attention from some other point.

GEN. HOOKER AND THE PRESIDENT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25, 1863.

It is perfectly certain that, whatever may have been the earlier impulses of a part of the Administration, Gen. HOOKER is to be sustained and continued in command. "Sir," said he to the President, after fully explaining his reasons for the retreat, "under all those circumstances, Sir, I thought I would be *bold* enough to face the consequences, and recross the river; resolved to lay the case before you, to try it again if you were willing to trust me; if not, to take the command of a corps, a division, a brigade, and serve under any commander you might select, *but only begging you, for God's sake, not to order me to Trenton, New-Jersey!*" The President's answer to the frank address was equally frank: "I am satisfied with your conduct. I tried McCLELLAN twenty times; I see no reason why I can't try you at least twice."

So well satisfied, indeed, is the President with the results of the late movement, that he intends bestowing enlarged powers on Gen. HOOKER. It is on the authority of one of the two men who must know better than any others living about it, that I say that before the next movement begins, Gen. HOOKER is to have command, not merely of the Army of the Potomac, but of all the forces in Virginia. The Suffolk and Norfolk troops, those lying at the extremity of the Peninsula, along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and about the defences of Washington are to be alike subject to his call; and Gen. HOOKER impulsively declares that "next time there *will* be coöperation!"

As I wrote, the other day, there is talk of a speedy movement again; but, for myself, I confess I have small faith in it. As the signs go, the middle of June may come before another general engagement in Virginia.

Meantime, Gen. HOOKER professes anything but regret or shame over his recrossing the Rappahannock. He declares that he is prouder of that act than of any other in his military career, that history will adjudge it his most skillful stroke of generalship, and that the rebels so regard it. His friends talk mysteriously about him, showing the wisdom there was in the movement; and unite in insisting that so far as the fighting was concerned LEE was defeated, that HOOKER had a victory in reality and a reverse only in form.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER.

A Severe Fight in the Indian Territory, Near Fort Gibson.

Advance of a Portion of Price's Army Across the Arkansas.

They Are Driven Back by Col. Phillips' Command.

The Enemy 11,000 Strong Massed in Our Front.

Another Force of Texans and Indians Advancing from the Southwest.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday May 29.

Col. PHILLIPS, commanding in the Indian Territory, had a severe fight with a portion of PRICE's army on the 20th.

The enemy crossed the Arkansas River near Fort Gibson. Col. PHILLIPS drove them back. Our loss was thirty killed, and the enemy's was much greater.

The enemy were led by Gens. STEELE, COOPER and McINTOSH. They are now massed in our front, claiming 11,000 men, and considerable artillery. We have only 3,000 and one battery, but are well fortified.

This is evidently the advance of PRICE's main army.

Dispatches from Fort Larned inform us of the approach, from the Southwest, of a large rebel force, Texans and Indians, with the design to intercept the trains *en route* to New-Mexico.

The guerrillas on the border are becoming more numerous. The National force is inadequate. Gen. BLUNT, however, will make the best possible fight.

Col. Phillips' Position in the Indian Country.

FORT GIBSON, *viâ* SPRINGFIELD, May 9, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Blunt:

SIR: After defeating the enemy at Webber's Falls, I sent Col. SCHUARTZ and Maj. FOREMAN, with a heavy force and artillery, toward Fayetteville. Cols. ADAIR and BRYANT and Maj. PICKLES were about Dutch Mills or Cane Hill. The enemy had, however, on receiving the news of Webber's Falls, retreated precipitously, and crossed the Arkansas at Fort Smith. I have ascertained that the loss of the enemy at Webber's Falls is much greater than first reported. Rebels are moving their families south of the river. The rebels report PRICE coming, but I get no definite date of him. I intend to strike North Fork, so as to recruit, and because striking is the best policy. The Arkansas River is high; Grand River and the Verdigris are up. I have strong works here that cannot be taken—inclosing 15 or 16 acres—water and strong commissary buildings. Have made three ferry-boats on Grand River, under the works, and will make a floating bridge if I have time. The evacuation of this country would lead to untold disaster to these people and their cause. I consider the possibility of other misfortunes less dangerous. I can hold my works and send heavy mounted scouts out. My responsibilities press, but I am not afraid of them.

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Col. Commanding Indian Brigade.

The War in Kansas.

FORT BLUNT.

From the Leavenworth Conservative.

Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, commanding the Indian brigade, has fully completed his works at old Fort Gibson, on the Grand River, Cherokee Nation. He has rechristened this post, and it is now known as Fort Blunt. The works erected under the direction of the indefatigable Colonel, are capable of being held against an attacking party of twenty thousand, and cannot be taken except by a regular investment, which shall cut off the supplies of the besieged. A number of siege and field guns are mounted *en barbette*, and in addition to the main works, a line of rifle-pits extends along the Grand and Arkansas Rivers, entirely covering all the positions from which an attacking force might annoy us.

The pickets and outposts of the brigade are arranged with great care and skill, every precaution being taken to guard against any sudden movement of the rebels.

With Fort Blunt as a base of operations, Col. PHILLIPS has no doubt of his ability to hold the southern line of this District, and at the same time, by means of having mounted scouts and reconnoissances, keep the rebels constantly harrassed and annoyed.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Obsequies of Col. Jones at Newbern—The Captured Dispatch Steamer—A Heroic Drummer-Boy.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, May 26.

A parting tribute of respect was paid to-day to the late Col. JONES, of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania, who was killed in his recent brilliant and successful charge on the enemy at Kinston. The ceremonies, in which the Commanding General and the troops participated, were of the most imposing character. The Department mourns over the loss of this brave and accomplished officer. His remains leave here for the North at 4 P. M. to-day, by the steamer *Albany*.

The two dispatch steamers *Emily* and *Arrow*, which were captured by the rebels in the Currituck Canal, are now at Franklin, on the Blackwater.

A drummer-boy named LAVENDER FRENCH, in Co. A, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, went into the fight near Kinston with a rifle, and captured twenty-five rebels belonging to the Fifty-eighth North Carolina, and one Lieutenant, unassisted and isolated from his company. He found his prisoners in an ambush. They supposed he represented a large force. Finding out their mistake, they were inclined to resist, but the little hero being in possession of their arms, obliged his captives to walk before his leveled piece and gracefully submit to his imperative order!

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Election in Eastern Virginia—Desertions from a Mississippi Regiment.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 29.

The election in Norfolk and Portsmouth, yesterday, resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket. The election passed off quietly. In the afternoon the citizens of Portsmouth had a pole raising. Speeches were made by Col. JOHNSON, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York Volunteers, and several prominent citizens.

Twenty-five deserters from a Mississippi regiment came into Suffolk, yesterday, and took the oath of allegiance. They are to be sent North by the Baltimore boat, to-night.

The election in this District passed off harmoniously, as far as heard from, except in the Hampton Precinct. There were two sets of Congressmen chosen, and there was considerable excitement. Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR and Dr. WATSON, both candidates for Congress, claim to be elected.

Four P. M.—Mr. SEGAR has just received a telegram from the Eastern Shore saying that he is certainly elected.

THE REBEL STATES.

Premature Jubilation Over the Situation at Vicksburgh.

The Rebel Navy and Rebel Postal Revenues.

FEELING AND SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

VICKSBURGH.

REJOICING OVER THE ALLEGED REPULSE OF OUR FORCES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 25.

We publish the gratifying news this morning of the repulse of the enemy at Vicksburgh, with heavy loss. *The "situation" is of course still deeply interesting.* What will the enemy attempt next in his position on the Big Black? What are his abilities after his campaigning and repulse there? What are our forces about? and if he is compelled again to withdraw, will he be allowed to effect his long retreat with success? All these questions arise, and no one here can answer except with conjecture. We trust to our men and their commanders. The valor which so often repulsed him may, guided by such a man as JOHNSTON, achieve something more than a repulse of the enemy, now that he is so far inland from his base of operations. Let us hope that this event is fully as severe to the enemy as represented, and that our brilliant defence of a Gibraltar so often fruitlessly assailed, may be turned now into a crushing disaster to the merciless invader. To him Vicksburgh is a most troublesome place—a nuisance of the first magnitude. Every failure to reduce it but increases his rage and malignity. He returns from each defeat with greater appliances in gunboats and machinery, (at which he is especially great, and upon which he is especially reliant,) and increased numbers. He hurls all his accumulated force with accumulated bitterness and desperation upon the devoted city. But each assault is met with the true valor and constancy of Southern soldiers, and repulsed with terrible effect to the assailant. How long he will continue to renew his attacks upon such a place, so gloriously defended, remains to be seen. Yankee malignity certainly never dies, and if his final abandonment of his purpose upon Vicksburgh depended upon the subsidence of this passion (not his worst by any means) he would be forever before the walls of Vicksburgh. But there is another motive which has something to do with his acts which may even govern his malignity: that is, his detestation of all unprofitable enterprises. If he finds that attacking Vicksburgh pays not, neither directly nor indirectly, he may in time give up with a malediction. But should he ever get the opportunity to vent his wrath upon that place of immortal fame, he will not leave one stone upon another to tell where it stood.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S POWERS.

The Richmond *Sentinel* thinks it necessary to defend Gen. JOHNSTON from the assaults which have been made upon him. It says:

"Gen. JOHNSTON, it will be remembered, was disabled at the battle of Seven Pines, on the last day of May, 1862, by a severe and dangerous wound. It was five or six months before he was able to report himself for duty again. Very soon after he did so, he was assigned, on the 24th of November, to the "*command*" of the department extending from Kentucky to the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded west by the Mississippi. The order assigning him to the command recited that, "for the purpose of correspondence and reports, Gen. JOHNSTON will establish his headquarters at Chattanooga, or such other place as, *in his judgment, will best secure facilities for ready communication with the troops within the limits of his command; and will repair in person to any part of his said command* whenever his presence may for the time be necessary or desirable."

This order put Gen. JOHNSTON in control of all the troops in his Department. They were at his disposition. In addition, it specially provided for his assuming particular and local command whenever he judged it "necessary or desirable" to do so. In the legitimate exercise of these powers, Gen. JOHNSTON has, as we learn, moved troops from one point to another of his Department, as his judgment prompted. * * * * *

For our own part, the high estimation in which, in common with all his countrymen, we hold JOHNSTON's abilities, coupled with the broad powers and wide discretion given him in his appointment to his present department, tends to give us a greater confidence that affairs there have been conducted as well as circumstances would allow. The only drawback to this confidence necessary to mention, is the ill-health under which Gen. JOHNSTON has, to some extent, suffered, and which may have interfered somewhat with his activity. But that is a casualty to which all men are liable, and for which no one is to blame.

THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 25.

From an extra of the Memphis *Appeal*, published on the wing, we learn some particulars of the capture of Jackson. At 9 o'clock A. M., the town was startled by the boom of cannon. Wagons, drays and departing railroad trains acquired sudden importance, yet after all these vehicles had been appropriated, they were found insufficient for the accommodation of half of the people who wished to escape the coming Yankees.

The little Government property that had not been removed was pitched into the streets, and appropriated by our soldiers and citizens. It had been determined to make no serious resistance, and three regiments only were sent out to retard the advance of the enemy. We had ten pieces of cannon in the rifle-pits beyond the town, which did good service. At 12 o'clock our troops retired through Jackson, slowly and in good order.

THE REBEL NAVY.

From the Richmond Whig, May 23.

We present a synopsis of an "act to establish a Volunteer Navy," which, if our men of capital and enterprise throughout the Confederacy respond to the intentions of the Government, will incalculably damage the enemy in his tenderest point—his commerce and shipping, and soon make him sick of the war he so unjustifiably began and has so inhumanly waged.

According to the provisions of this act, any person or persons who shall produce to the President satisfactory evidence of his or their character, competency and means, will be, under certain regulations, commissioned by the Government as regular officers of the volunteer navy, to procure and fit out vessels of over one hundred tons burden for cruising against the enemy.

Such officers must be "worthy to command," and such vessel must "be fit for the service;" and they will be "received into the Volunteer Navy," "to serve during the war," and be "subject to all the laws, rules and regulations of the regular navy, except as otherwise provided for in this act."

The grades of rank are fixed in the act from "Commander" down, and pay is provided, which, however, is but small—the compensation contemplated being prizes, (90 per cent. of which goes to the captors and 10 per cent. to the wounded and the widows and orphans of those slain,) and a bonus of 25 per cent. for the destruction of armed vessels, or military and naval transports of the enemy, and $25 for every prisoner captured and brought in from such vessels.

"Of the spoils left by them the military authorities have gathered up what they need or claim, and the citizens for miles around have supplied themselves abundantly; and yet many wagon loads can now be obtained, of garments, pieces of blankets, cooking utensils, &c. Truly, this 'best army on the planet' may be considered distinguished for two things—*ditching* and *running*—on the battle-field; and elsewhere for two other traits, viz.: lying and maltreating unarmed men and women."

POSTAL REVENUES.

From the Richmond Sentinel, May 23.

The expenditures of the Post-office Department for the year which ended 30th June, 1862,

were	$2,924,290 48
The receipts for the same period were	1,911,189 65
Excess of expenditure over receipts	$1,013,101 43

The law regulating postage to a uniform rate of ten cents a letter went into operation on the 1st of July, 1862. The expenditures for the next succeeding quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1862, were $789,571 77

Receipts for same quarter	717,191 60
Excess of expenditure over receipts	$71,380 17
The receipts for the next succeeding quarter, ending Dec. 31, 1862, were	772,776 27
Expenditures for same quarter	657,745 45
Excess of receipts for this quarter over the expenditures	$115,020 82
The total receipts for the first six months of the present fiscal year	$1,489,957 37
Total expenditures for same period	1,447,317 22
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$12,640 65

This is, indeed, a most gratifying result, compared with the heavy excess of expenditures of last year, and one that the country will contemplate with pleasure.

In connection with the foregoing statement, we may mention that the Post-office Department has succeeded in procuring the manufacture, in this city, of a very handsome twenty-cent stamp. This stamp presents a very excellent likeness of Gen. WASHINGTON, and is, in all respects, a credit to the engravers. The department is now filling orders for stamps of this denomination, which will increase the convenience of paying postage on double letters and packages, and will be found useful, in the absence of specie and small notes, as change.

PURITANISM AND ITS WORKS.

From the Richmond Whig, May 22.

"The late proceedings in the United States in the case of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and the more recent decision of the Cabinet of Washington, annulling the provision of the Conscription law, which allows any citizen to purchase exemption by the payment of $300, attest how rapidly and steadily the Government of that country is settling down into a state of despotism."

After discussing these topics at some length, it says:

"It is seen and acknowledged everywhere that the race so maligned and belittled by the writers and speakers whose words reached Europe and formed opinion there concerning us, is the master race of this continent, with a genius, a civilization and morality far above and in advance of the upstart and vulgar race of the North, and with a domain richer in production and capabilities than any nation on earth possesses. As these discoveries have been made, the corresponding truth has appeared, that the Northern race were wanting in those elements of character from which alone a great people are formed, and in those resources of nature from which national wealth and power flow. Accordingly as we have risen in the estimation of the transatlantic world, the Yankee race has sunk. What we have gained they have lost, and more; for the falsehoods and arrogance of the past now serve to bear down the balances in which they are weighed, until they have reached the level of universal contempt.

Puritanism spawned the brood of evil from which these disasters have come. It originated and kept up the Slavery controversy; it invented the measures of unequal legislation by which the South was fleeced to enrich the North; it set afloat every species of misrepresentation and slander concerning us, and engendered the sectional hatred that made us two people in feeling long before we became so in fact. It at last effected the divulsion of the country, and forced the collision of arms that now almost literally shakes the hemisphere. As the result of all this, it has cost the people of the United States their liberty, by substituting a despotism for a constitutional Republic; it has cost them the good opinion of the world, by exposing the insubstantial character of their borrowed greatness, and the depravity and rottenness of their social system; it has cost them the commerce and intercourse of the South, which were the streams whose golden sands supplied them with riches and splendor; it has cost them a Union which was to them at least beneficent and glorious; and lastly, it has cost them innumerable lives of kindred and friends lost ingloriously and in vain, many thousand homes made desolate, and an incalculable expenditure of treasure so dear to them. So much for Puritanism."

THE YANKEES AND THEIR CONSTITUTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 27.

Too clearly there is no law or Constitution for that unhappy Yankee nation any more. If we had no other reason to refuse utterly, and for all time every sort of association with that degraded people, we certainly could not think of sharing with them the sort of life they are now condemned to lead under Dutch Provost-Marshals and the *lettres de cachet* of an absolute master; and *such* a master! They pay us, perhaps, a very high compliment in persisting to desire so earnestly to have us as fellow-citizens—we feel flattered immensely; but our too affectionate friends must really excuse us—we have a sort of partiality here for law, and have a constitutional dislike of pistols and bayonets in courts of justice.

Some of them begin to feel the smart of that tyranny which they madly erected over themselves, in order to strengthen their Government in crushing and subjugating those who never wronged them; and one hears even, now and then, the mournful echoes of those old maxims of Democratic freedom, which once had a real force and meaning. The ghost of Democracy gibbers, mopes and hoots like an owl, and makes night hideous; but its body is in the grave. There is no energy, no game or pluck left in the down-trodden people, potent enough to resist a Dutch Provost-Marshal and his guard! Is it possible those vassals are the same men who once were American citizens; whom we once counted almost a species of fellow-countrymen?

We cannot honestly say that we are able to get up any sympathy with them in their trouble; on the contrary, we look on at all this with a certain grim satisfaction, not unmingled with gratitude that our own beloved country is saved from such unfathomable debasement. They deserve this fate—Democrats and all. The whole nation of them committed a base national crime in rushing head foremost into an unjust war, and as "nations have no future state," and are required to suffer the penalty of crime in this world, they are assuredly beginning an expiation which will make them a warning and a world's wonder for generations to come. It is always true, indeed, that Sorrow tracketh Crime; but *Ate* seldom overtakes her prey so quick. This is the judgment of God.

No—we cannot affect sympathy with those too late awakened Democrats who now shriek out that they have lost their liberties. On the contrary, we sympathize, in a certain sense, with LINCOLN; we pat him on the back; we bid him go ahead and muzzle retractory persons. They had no business to erect him into a Military Dictator, and bid him crush the rebellion, and fling all their own liberties under his feet upon that sole condition, and then murmur at his exercise of the powers they have vested in him. Shall the Frogs rebel against the King-stork they prayed for? Shall the Horse, who has saddled and bridled himself, and requested the Man to ride him in pursuit of his enemy, the Stag, attempt afterward to throw his owner? Will he kick? Will he rear? Will he presume to take the bit between his teeth? We sympathize, for our part, with the horseman. Sit fair and straight, On Rider! Dig in the spurs! Cut deep with the whip! And we wish you a good journey—to the Devil.

This is precisely the kind of feeling we have in witnessing the blind sprawling forth of helpless hands, and maundering drivel about old buried principles, which form the action of Democratic meetings in that God-abandoned country to the north of us. The violent scenes which are now enacted there, and which are only commencing, appear to us so many examples of retributive justice; it falls most heavily *now*, perhaps, on the Democrats, and properly so—for they have sinned against light, and against their own principles. But never fear—the day of the Abolitionists will come; and they will yet call upon the mountains to cover them.

We Confederates suffer in this war, it is true; we have admitted it; and Yankee papers delight themselves and their readers by dwelling on the misery of our innocent people. But they are too stupid to see that the willing endurance of all the grievances and privations we have suffered, and ten times as much if necessary, form only so much the clearer proof of the utter hopelessness of that renewed alliance and federation which they do us the honor to urge upon us with so earnest perseverance. We will endure anything, everything, rather than *that*.

PEACE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 27.

The first resolution adopted at a late Peace meeting in New-York reads thus:

Resolved, That we reiterate our opposition to this bloody, relentless, unnecessary and fruitless war. In our opinion *it is time that the whole American people, North and South, should demand of their rulers its immediate discontinuance.*

We fear that we must say to these peaceable New-Yorkers, *speak for yourselves.* They persist in laboring under the mistake that there is a "whole American people;" and that it has certain rulers who are carrying on an unnecessary and fruitless war which they ought immediately to discontinue. This must be set right. *Their* rulers may be carrying on an unnecessary war, seeing it is a war of invasion and aggression. *Our* rulers are carrying on a war which is absolutely necessary, so long as that invasion continues. Their rulers can discontinue the war when they please. Ours cannot, and dare not so much as hint at its discontinuance. Their war may be fruitless, but ours is bearing and ripening the rich and glorious fruit of freedom and separate independence, and national dignity, and an honorable fame.

It is a fruit that we must rear, indeed, with pains and toil, with agony and bloody sweat, and water with plenteous blood and tears; yet, we must bring it to perfection, and pluck and eat thereof, or die. If we do not garner up that noble harvest for our children, better for those children that they had never been born.

There is no "Whole American People"—there are two—at least. And they are all opposed to "this war;" but in two opposite senses. The New-Yorkers are opposed to our war, of defence—we are opposed to their war, of aggression. They and their rulers can stop when they choose, we and our rulers neither can nor will.

THEATRES AND THE RISING GENERATION.

From the Richmond Whig, May 22.

The first count in Dr. BURROWS' indictment of the theatre is the presence around the doors of the establishment of "a crowd of rude, ragged, noisy boys." This has heretofore been a troublesome nuisance, but the majority of boys who formerly annoyed people by "begging for checks," now make money enough by selling papers, and other means, to "pay their own way in." Still, there is always to be found at the theatre doors a number of urchins, who, though not "noisy," are constantly troubling passers out by asking for their checks. There is no good reason why these boys should be allowed to hang about the doors of the theatre, at all, and the Manager should either pass them in, or turn them over to the police.

Speaking of boys, reminds us to say that one of the sad evils of this war is the absence of wholesome parental restraint, in so many instances, from the lads who throng the streets and by-ways of our city. Their fathers in the army, or, perhaps, dead, the hapless ones of this class break from their mothers' control and roam, pretty much at will, day and night. The only wonder is, that they are not ten times worse. It is plain enough, however, that too many of them will make but sorry citizens when grown to man's estate. Here is a chance now for the exercise of a little practical philanthropy. Cannot the pious people who perceive the facts to which we refer do something to reclaim these youthful wayfarers, and guide them aright? Can't we have an "Association for the Amelioration of Juveniles?" some systematic plan of diverting the attention of youthful delinquents from demoralizing pursuits and from idleness? Various schemes could be suggested, but until a disposition is manifested by the leading philanthropists of our city to take practical cognizance of the subject, it is needless to present suggestions.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 27.

The return of Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS to Richmond at this time would of itself suggest the near approach of an election, in which the effort was to be made to strike down some Secessionist; but, rumor has it that perhaps his visit may not have been as voluntary as he would have desired. An intercepted correspondence between Mr. BOTTS and a Yankee officer, has lately been sent to the War Department, detected in the hands of a free negro.

Gen. FITZ LEE, in sending the intercepted letter, recommends that Mr. BOTTS be not permitted to remain so near the lines of our army. The intercepted correspondence desired to know if any advice had been received by the Yankee officer from Washington, as to the return of Mr. BOTTS' negroes, and expresses a reluctance to believe that he who has been persecuted in his person by the Confederate Government, will be permitted to be also persecuted in his property by the United States.

Perhaps Mr. BOTTS visits Richmond at this time to explain his intercepted correspondence, and not to take any active part in behalf of his friend, Col. WICKHAM.

THE EVILS OF THE BLOCKADE TRADE.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, May 15.

The following petition to the President is now circulating in this city. We are satisfied that the blockade trade ought to be at least under a partial supervision of the Government, such as is suggested in the last paragraph of this petition: To his Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America: We, the undersigned, respectfully represent to yon Excellency that the running of the blockade, as has been done up to the present time, is not only of no benefit, but highly detrimental to the cause of Southern independence. The reasons for this, our opinion, we beg leave to submit as follows:

First—Vessels leave our ports laden with cotton which, for the most part, passes directly into the hands of our enemies, thus ministering greatly to their wants, while their return cargoes consist chiefly of articles of comparatively little utility. The imports, too, are mostly goods and wares manufactured in the United States, so that in this way also our enemies are relieved from the evils which would result to them from the blockade and the loss of Southern trade.

Second—A serious depreciation of our national currency is produced by the avidity with which gold is sought for, with a view of carrying on the business of running the blockade. Thus specie and foreign exchange receives a fictitious value, and our currency suffers a corresponding depreciation, causing it to be regarded with distrust by the ignorant and unreflecting. This would be more tolerable were the imports of such a nature as to be of material benefit to the public, but being of trivial importance, they serve but to excite and foster an unhealthy spirit of speculation, already too rife in the land.

Without expatiating further on these and similar evils, we respectfully petition your Excellency to take the matter under serious consideration, and suggest that the Government, if it be feasible, prescribe certain regulations for vessels running the blockade, so that the evils now felt may be obviated.

We feel assured that, should the Government allow no cotton to be exported, except for its own account, and to procure articles of necessity for the army, such a course would receive the general approval of the people of the Confederate States.

If, however, it be deemed best to leave the matter in the hands of private persons, we respectfully petition the Government to prescribe that return cargoes should consist of articles of prime utility, such as munitions of war, clothing, provisions and medicine, and, above all, the importation of any goods or wares manufactured in the United States should be strictly prohibited, and that effective provisions be made to prevent the infraction of the regulations made on the subject; and your petitioners will ever pray.

THE SWEEPING CHARACTER OF THE SOUTHERN CONSCRIPTION.

The manner in which the Southern Conscription Act is enforced may be judged from the following, which we find in the Knoxville *Register*:

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

To all Persons between the Ages of Eighteen and Forty-five Years.

In obedience to General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3, 1862, Clinton is hereby appointed a place of rendezvous for conscripts from the County of Anderson, which forms part of the Second Congressional District, and Assistant Surgeon O. A. McKINLY, Assistant Surgeon D. E. BASS, and Dr. P. P. HALE, are a Board of Examination for the Second Congressional District.

All persons in the County of Anderson, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of the State or of other States, in which the aforesaid orders have not been suspended, are hereby required to report themselves, at Clinton, to the Examining Board and Enrolling Officers, for examination and enrollment, on the days fixed in the annexed notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes every person between the ages specified—those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes, and any and all persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever. *No person's discharge, exemption or detail from any source, will excuse them from attendance at the place appointed.*

Attention is called to paragraph 13, sections 2 and 3, General Orders No. 82, as follows:

2. All the laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such conscripts as fail to report to the place or rendezvous for enrollment, or who shall desert after enrolment.

3. All the agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters, and their transportation to the commands of their respective commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as conscripts, who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of the call.

Conscripts will come provided with at least three days' rations. By order of

Lieut.-Col. E. D. BLAKE,
Commandant of Conscripts.

T. S. WEBB, Adjutant.

A COMPLIMENT TO JOHN BULL.

From the Mobile Register.

We are informed that a new British Consul is on his way to Mobile, to exercise official functions. His name is N. F. CRIDLAND. He comes from Richmond, where he has for some time been employed as an *attaché* to the British Consulate in that city. And lastly, he has been appointed H. B. M.'s Consul in this place, by Lord LYONS, H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary at the Federal Capital. We dare say Mr. CRIDLAND is a very clever gentleman, as we hear that he is—but, were he a thousand times as clever, and were all the virtues in the calendar centred in his character, the Confederate Government ought not to allow him to perform a single official act in this city.

It was enough that the Confederate Government was called on to tolerate the Consuls of Great Britain who were in office when the war of separation began. It was a great strain of courtesy and forbearance to recognize officers accredited by a Power that refuses to recognize our national existence to another Power with which we are engaged in deadly warfare. The point was strained on grounds of policy, it being supposed that true wisdom dictated to our Government a course of moderation, forbearance, and even magnanimity, in the treatment of all questions of foreign relations. We felt the force of these views, and we have maintained the propriety of tolerating among us these Consuls who were in office at the commencement of the war. We believe that, upon a fair statement of the advantages and disadvantages, the balance was considerably in Confederate favor.

When Mr. BUNCH, at Charleston, and Mr. MAGEE, at Mobile, were removed from their offices at the instance of the Lincoln Government, because they were supposed to be altogether too friendly to the Confederacy to be agreeable to the Yankee interests, we confess that our doctrine of magnanimity received a pretty heavy shock. The high ground taken by our Government was not only not appreciated by the British Cabinet, but was taken advantage of to ground an act of extraordinary complacency to our enemy and of insult to us. And we then insisted that the British Government ought not to be allowed to make new appointments to these vacated offices. We hardly thought Lord LYONS would have the effrontery to send a successor to Mr. MAGEE at Mobile, when he had curtly discharged that gentleman for the henious offence of shipping a few thousands of specie to pay the interest on the Alabama debt to British bondholders—shipped, too, on a British man-of-war, with the full knowledge and consent of the Commander or the Federal blockading fleet off Mobile. But it seems Lord LYONS has been equal to the coolness of the undertaking, and Mr. CRIDLAND will be here in a few days to try a further experiment upon the patience and forbearance of this Government. Who is Lord LYONS? He is the Abolition Minister of an Abolition British Administration to the Abolition Government at Washington. He is the Minister of a Power that, either from fear or some equally base motive of interest, steadily persists in ignoring the national existence of a people who for two years have successfully fought against the greatest military armaments, by land and sea, ever put afoot or afloat. The Consul sent to Mobile is not accredited to the Confederate Government—for England knows no such Government—but to the United States; and so accredited, he comes to exercise all the powers and authority of protection of British interests and subjects, which he could rightfully claim if diplomatic relations with the British Government were fully established. He comes, too, just after we have learned that the British Government, at the order of LINCOLN's Minister at London, has established a surveillance over the private dock and ship yards of England, and seized vessels supposed to be building for Confederate account. He comes just at a time, too, when Mr. SPENCE, an Englishman, appointed by our Government as a financial agent in London, appears in the English Press, under his own signature, as an abhorrent denouncer of our domestic institutions, and to defend himself against the injurious inference that he tolerates Slavery because he handles the money and transacts the business of slaveholders. (Who appointed Mr. SPENCE, we should like to know? If Mr. BENJAMIN did, will he have the hardihood to continue his agency after this?) The Confederate Government, so glorious in the exhibition of its manhood and heroism in the field, is becoming ridiculous and puerile in the eyes of the world in its foreign policy. If it allows itself to be snubbed by Lord LYONS, insulted with Lincoln exequaturs within its own limits, and its morality and civilization repudiated by its own agents abroad, what will the world think of us? At least that we need a LEE or a JACKSON at the head of the State Department, as well as in the command of our armies. While calling on the world to recognize our nationality and independence, we are giving striking proofs that we do not ourselves believe in it. We trust that President DAVIS will take this matter out of the hands of his facile Premier, and give us a basis for self-respect, as well as the respect of foreign Governments and peoples. As one British Consul has been turned out of office in Mobile because of an act of supposed friendliness to our cause, we have a right to infer that his successor receives the *imprimatur* of our enemies, and will be no friend to us. At all events, the people of the country are getting tired of this one-sided comity and Irish reciprocity. There is no sense in extending privileges to the British Government and to British subjects and property in the Confederacy, which Great Britain refuses to return in kind. Mr. CRIDLAND is entitled to kind and respectful treatment as a gentleman, upon his coming among us; he only obeys the orders of his Government in making this trial of Confederate patience; but we trust the Government will not allow him to perform a single consular act, or exercise one consular privilege, under present circumstances.

THE REBEL GENERAL TRACY.

The Huntersville *Confederacy* says of Gen. TRACY, recently killed at Port Gibson:

"Gen. TRACY was a native of Georgia, but has resided here for the past six years. He was about 30 years of age, and a lawyer by profession. An original advocate of secession, he knew that 'faith without works was dead,' and when war came, he held not back, but 'showed his faith by his works.' He raised a company in this county—Company I, of the Fourth Alabama regiment—fought gallantly at Manassas, was then made Major of the Twelfth Alabama, then Lieut.-Colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama, fought at Shiloh with that regiment, and with it made the campaign of Kentucky; was then made Brigadier-General, and was sent to Mississippi with a fine Alabama brigade, where he sealed his faith by a soldier's death on the battle-field."

THE WHEAT CROP.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* sounds the following note of warning to the agriculturists of the Confederacy:

"As the supply of old flour is nearly exhausted, and not much is to be made or lost in it, we see a depression in that article, mainly bought of themselves by speculators, or of their dupes—the shrewd ones holding on, and not letting the mass come in. At the same time the story is circulated with incredible activity that we are to have an overwhelming crop of wheat, and this is kept up by the newspapers, either in sheer stupidity or from interest. Correspondents, who do not know a wheat field from an oat field, write the most glowing accounts of the wheat—nothing like it ever having been seen or heard of. *Well, we shall have, undoubtedly, a better crop of wheat than last year—much better, for last year's crop was a most miserable one in Georgia and southward. But we shall certainly not have any surplus; on the contrary, we shall produce, south of Virginia and east of the Mississippi, about eight or nine months' supply only; perhaps not so much.* And if the depression in price could result in favor of the army, the Government and the mass of the people, it would be cause of sincere rejoicing. But it is the same old tale. Does any one recollect a year when these extravagant prospects were not held out just before wheat came in? Now, when the speculators, having depressed the little remaining flour in market—about a thirty days' supply in Georgia, or less—and have also got the wheat crop in their hands by swindling the farmers out of it, then the screw will be on the other leg; then we shall hear that the crop is not so large as was supposed, that there is a scarcity, that the circulation was frightfully expanded, and that prices are going up, up, up, like a sky-rocket. The farmers will be humbugged, the speculators enriched, and Government and people be forced to pay old prices, or perhaps more, notwithstanding the supply will be much greater than last year's. To avoid this, the farmers and planters should sell their wheat at what they consider, under the circumstances, a fair price, to the agents of the Government, until its wants are supplied; and if, with a larger crop than last and an increased circulation, comparatively high prices must still prevail, they certainly are the persons entitled to receive them, rather than the speculators, who are moving heaven and earth, in conjunction with other parties, to get the crop by premature engagement, into their own hands, in order that they may inrich themselves at the cost of the Government."

A correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, who has been through several counties in Georgia, and conversed with planters and others from all parts of the State, writes from Macon, Ga., as follows:

"From personal knowledge, and information from others, the coming wheat harvest, should no accident befall it, will be such a one the oldest inhabitant has never seen; the whole State is literally one great wheat field. The severe cold weather of last Winter has destroyed the fly, and all other insects. Nothing can now damage it except rust; but as we have had a dry Spring, no danger from that is apprehended. Unless there is an entire failure in all other States, wheat will sell here before the first day of July or less than $1 per bushel. Georgia alone will be able to furnish the Confederacy in wheat bread for twelve months."

OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The "freedom of the city" is one of the highest courtesies that can be extended to distinguished strangers, and this many of our blue-coated guests seemed to enjoy, roaming about the streets at pleasure, mingling freely with our citizens and servants, arguing trite political questions with some, and indulging in insolent swagger in the presence of others. Some residents bought gold and greenbacks of them; a few intrusted them with letters to their friends at the North; others furnished them with cigars and refreshments, and a Confederate officer of some rank dismounted from his horse and shook a Yankee by the hand, with the remark that he was "glad to see him!" Did the pressure of that grip leave no stain of blood upon his fingers—the fresh blood of murdered kinsfolk? And women presented the unfortunate prisoners—guests, we mean—with flowers. Did any of our Confederate soldiers, who acted as guards to these men receive such floral testimonials of good will and female favor? Not one. No wonder the captives manifested such exuberance of spirits throughout the day, and bore their terms of durance so lightly, or that they left the city at evening with the manner of an excursion party returning from a picnic. A rare jaunt they have had through the "land of cotton." Pleasant reminiscences will they have of their tour to the South, expenses paid—pleasant recollections of Augusta. Soon again in camp they will tell the jolly story of what rare times they had in Dixie, and long for another gallop through the land of flowers, where greenbacks are worth three for one, and where females kiss the hand that slew their brother. And the fortunate recipient of a choice boquet will exhibit its pressed and faded leaves as a tribute of Southern devotion to the Union, and sympathy for those who have battled for the "glorious flag." Intelligent officers will prate of Union sentiment and encourage the pristine hope that thousands of victims of rebel tyranny would rally to the Stars and Stripes could they once again be unfurled in their midst. And many of these precious vandals were the same who openly avowed in the streets of Rome their intention to return again in less than three months, burn up the town and hang every man in it, and who cursed Gen. FORREST as a rascal and a scoundrel. These men, fresh from the scenes of murder, burning and pillage, with hands scarcely wiped of the blood of our citizens, are received in Augusta with a display of leniency and civility, if not of sympathy, that is absolutely criminal, and women are actually found who bestow their favors upon them. What humiliation!

DEPREDATIONS IN MATHEWS COUNTY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 25.

A gentleman who arrived in this city on Saturday last, and who left Baltimore on Sunday last, coming through Mathews and adjoining counties, furnishes us with some interesting particulars of the depredations of the Yankees in that section. On Tuesday, the 19th inst., a party of Federal cavalry, estimated to number from 400 to 500, came over to Mathews Court-house, where they pillaged everything within reach. They left scarcely a horse or a mule in the county, and burnt several flourishing mills, declaring their determination to stop farming operations, and to prevent the grinding of what wheat might be raised. The mill of Mrs. SHARKS was among those destroyed. At the house of a prominent citizen they took every pound of bacon, drove off all the stock, and did not leave provisions sufficient to subsist the family for one week. They took from the person of a gentleman a fine gold watch, and on his complaining to the commanding officer, he was told that if he could point out the man who had the watch it should be returned. The guilty party was at once designated; but by the officer, who was as great a thief as himself, was permitted to lie out of the scrape, and retain the watch. They extended their raid into Middlesex, where they captured Lieut. HARVEY, who was at home on furlough.

About the same time a body of cavalry from HOOKER's command, numbering some 600, went down into the Northern Neck, and plundered the citizens of Northumberland, Lancaster and Westmoreland, stealing and destroying everything in their route. The people are very much discouraged by these repeated outrages, and are clamorous for protection. They think that a few hundred Confederate cavalry would effectually shield them from these plunderers.

On Thursday the enemy captured a blockade-running schooner in the Rappahannock River, about six miles above Urbana. She had a large stock of different kinds of goods on board.

A BOLD EXPLOIT.

THE CAPTURE OF STEAMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Whig.

The capture of two Yankee steamers by Capt. ELLIOTT's Partisan Rangers, on the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, May 16, has been briefly noticed. We make the following extracts from Capt. ELLIOTT's report of the affair:

"I have the honor to report the capture of the steamers *Emily* and *Arrow*, yesterday; the former a fine sailing side-wheel steamer, and the other a propeller, used on the canal between Norfolk and the Albemarle Sound, Roanoke Island, and other points. I had conceived a plan of capture sometime ago, and yesterday found an opportunity to execute it. About six o'clock P. M., at the usual hour, the *Arrow* hove in sight in the Currituck Canal. I made the proper distribution of my men, thirty in number, and when she came alongside we halted her and demanded a surrender, which was complied with without resistance. After capturing the *Arrow*, and knowing that the *Emily* was lying about two miles below, awaiting the arrival of the *Arrow*, I took twelve men aboard, determined, if possible, to secure this prize, and, believing that it would require a good deal of caution, I placed the Captain of the *Arrow* in the wheel-house, and required him to steer up alongside of the *Emily*, as if nothing unusual had happened. My plan succeeded, and she surrendered without resistance. We captured on board the *Arrow* the officers and men, numbering seven, and thirteen on the *Emily*. Among those captured on the *Arrow* was a Surgeon U. S. Navy. The great haste required gave me no opportunity of reporting their names. We found no guns on the boats, but a lot of mail-bags which are forwarded to you. After 8 o'clock, I started for some port to secure my prizes. We steamed all night, passing a large gunboat (the *Whitehead*) mounting six guns; we passed Edenton about daylight, the people believing we were Yankees. In passing up the Chowan, five negroes hailed us, believing us their Northern allies. I received them on board and immediately dispatched them to their owners, who no doubt have them now in a more available and certain shape. After a good deal of embarrassment, I concluded to run up the Blackwater River, arriving at South Quay about 1 o'clock to-day. I was met by Maj. RODMAN, afterward by Maj. BOGGS, who assigned Capt. DOSNEY, an old officer of the navy, to the command of the boats, and sending my prisoners to Franklin, we started to the latter place, arriving there at about 10 o'clock. But few articles, except supplies for the crew, were found on board.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel* writes from the battle-field of Chancellorsville:

"I have passed over some four or five battle fields in Virginia, since the memorable 21st July, 1861, but I never saw such gigantic preparations made to meet an assault as the enemy made in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, nor such unmistakable signs of a defeat or rout, as appears along the lines of their fortifications there. I judge that their ditches and breastworks, above and below the Chancellorsville house, reaching from same distance on the south side of the plank road to the river, and the cross lines at different points, would, in a continuous line, measure between 20 and 30 miles; and, that they should have been driven from them by perhaps less than one-fourth of their numbers, can be accounted for only upon the principle of the direct interposition of divine Providence in our favor."

It is a subject of regret that we have not made this move before, for on the sea we can not only damage the enemy vitally, but enrich ourselves at his expense. We can roam in every sea, and wherever a keel can go we can present a "knock-down" *argumentum ad hominem* in favor of the peace party of the North, and in favor of our independence.

It strikes us hundreds of private armed ships can be set afloat within the next six months, and we suggest that these are enterprises eminently fit for associated enterprise and capital.

THE TRAITOR RUCKER.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 23.

This individual, whose infamy has gained him some share of the public attention for the past year, was taken from the jail of Bedford County on Wednesday last to the county of Botetourt, where he will be placed upon trial for his numerous offences before the Circuit Court of that county, now in session. The probabilities of his conviction are said to be very strong. It will be recollected that Dr. JAS. GREENE, of Danville, is held in close confinement at Fort Norfolk, as a hostage for RUCKER. Dr. G. is a quiet and inoffensive gentleman, whilst RUCKER is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, whose desperate fortune has led him to commit every species of crime, from bridge-burning to murder.

NEW-ORLEANS REFUGEES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, May 23.

The Mobile papers, of the 20th, contain the proceedings of citizens of New-Orleans in that place on the subject of making provisions for the families exiled by the brutal orders of BANKS. CHARLES VILLERE presided, and J. B. D. DE BOW acted as Secretary. A Committee was appointed to cooperate with the civil authorities and Committee of Safety in furnishing transportation and support to such of the refugees arriving at Pascagoula as might need them.

Twenty army wagons and a large omnibus were started on the 19th, and citizens having means of conveyance were urged to assist in bringing away the refugees. Among them were women and children, as well as men in distress, and needing assistance. Two hundred and fifty had arrived and five hundred more were expected.

DISTRIBUTING FOOD TO THE POOR.

From the Richmond Whig, May 23.

We learn that the distribution of supplies to the poor is not under the auspices of the City Council, as recently, but is supervised by a Committee of citizens, who have voluntarily undertaken to establish depots and appoint agents to furnish articles of subsistence to needy families. Whilst we award great credit to these gentlemen, we believe that they would subserve the cause they have so much at heart, by a more formal organization. A meeting of all persons disposed to coöperate might be called, and an Association then organized with a President, Directors, Treasurer, &c. The effect on the public mind would be to stimulate donations, by conveying an assurance, which is now merely a presumption, that the mode of relief has been maturely systematized, and receives a proper degree of attention.

THE FALL OF NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 15.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate matters in relation to the fall of New-Orleans, recently in session in Jackson, Miss., will meet to-day in this city, according to adjournment. The object of the adjournment to Charleston was for the purpose of having the evidence of officers in this Department, who, under present circumstances, could not leave their post. After examination of officers here, the Court will adjourn to Richmond to further prosecute the investigation. It is to be hoped that this important military question will be most rigidly investigated, and that blame, if any, will be laid at the proper door. The Court consists of the following gentlemen: Gen. HINDMAN, President; Gens. DRAYTON and GARDNER, and Maj. PAGE, Judge-Advocate.

AN UNREPORTED VICTORY.

From the Mobile Register.

A private letter has been received from Sparta, Tenn., containing a dispatch from Gen. MORGAN, dated Monticello, Ky., May 12, 8 A. M., in which he says:

"I have met the enemy, 10,000 strong—the cavalry under WOOLFORD, the infantry under Gen. CARTER—and have repulsed them with heavy loss. They retreated across the Cumberland, leaving their baggage, camp equipage, &c., in my hands. They lost 300 drowned while crossing the river. I am on the field burying dead Yankees. My loss is light, considering two days' engagement."

A HOSTAGE.

From the Jackson Appeal.

Mr. W. BARR, the regular telegraphic correspondent of the *Appeal* at Senatoba, was unfortunately captured by the Federals during their last raid into North Mississippi from Memphis. The telegraph office was suddenly surrounded and the inmates captured before a note of warning was given. Mr. BARR, we are informed, will be held for exchange for Mr. RICHARDSON, correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, who was captured at Vicksburgh some time since. We have taken steps to secure the exchange immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We find the following items in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 23d:

INCIDENT ON THE CARS.

Yesterday, shortly after the South-Side cars had left Lynchburgh, an officer in charge of some prisoners bound for this city asked a dapper young gentleman aboard for "his papers." The young man evinced some confusion in his manner and replied that he did not have any. He was thereupon asked what company and regiment he belonged to, and replied none. The officer then asked his name, when the party replied LELIA T. SMITH. The young gentleman proved to be a woman dressed in boy's clothing. Miss SMITH said she came from Mercer County, Va. The reason for her eccentric conduct was not disclosed. She is young and pretty and "sweet sixteen." She was carried to Castle Thunder on her arrival at Richmond and furnished with proper apparel. She will doubtless be sent home as soon as her friends can be heard from.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Capt. GRANT, of Company H, Fifth Missouri regiment, arrived in Richmond yesterday in charge of 49 prisoners from Jackson, Miss. They were Indiana and Illinois troops. In this lot of prisoners were two men, R. C. PERKINS, of the Eighteenth Missouri (U. S.) regiment, and J. W. ROSS, of Company I, First Tennessee (U. S.) regiment. These men formerly belonged to our army—deserted, joined the Yankees and were captured and recognized. They were sent to Castle Thunder for trial by Court-martial. Two Yankee officers, who were captured near Jackson, Miss., started to Richmond with the above lot, but when near Atlanta, Ga., succeeded in bribing two of the guard and made their escape, their custodians leaving with them.

GOING NORTH.

A number of people are under the impression that if they could get a permit from Gen. WINDER they could go to Fortress Monroe by flag of truce. Such is not the case. The General would very readily give a passport to every proper applicant; but Capt. MULFORD, the Yankee officer who has charge of the boats coming to City Point, has received the most positive orders from STANTON to permit no one save a Yankee soldier or Union man to take passage on the boats on pain of a forfeiture of his commission. Parties going North have to do so by a land route known to the initiated. They take the risks of falling into the hands of the enemy.

TOOK THE OATH.

WM. HENDERSON, who took French leave of his Yankee comrades and sought this city as a place of refuge, was yesterday released from the military prison by order of the Secretary of War, on taking the oath of allegiance.

—JAMES A. EDDIE, a clerk, temporarily in a large auction house in Charleston, after pocketing a cool $19,000 of his employer's funds, made off in the steamship *Britannia*, for Nassau, leaving his adieux in the shape of a polite note to the gentleman he had so coolly swindled.

—Capt. ARNOLD, of the Confederate army, has been condemned by Court-martial at Knoxville, and sentenced to be shot, for killing Maj. ADRIAN some months since. Much sympathy is felt for him, and the entire Congressional delegation from Tennessee have interested themselves to procure his pardon.

—The Virginia Military Institute is at this time full to its utmost capacity, and numbers 235 cadets. From the two or three hundred applicants pressing for admission, it is proposed to increase this number to 300, probably to 350 cadets, by the extension of the accommodations.

Four Colonels, viz: Col. SMITH, who fell at the battle before Richmond; Col. MARSHALL, second Manassas; Col. LYTHGOE, late battle of Murfreesboro, and Col. PERRIN, late battle on the Rappahannock, all resided on the same street in Abbeville, S. C.

—The Athens (Ga.) papers chronicle the death of Dr. M. A. WARD, at his residence in that place, Thursday last, after a very short illness. Dr. WARD was much devoted to Natural Science, and for ten years occupied a Professorship in the University of Georgia.

—The *Floridian* is advised that Gov. MILTON has succeeded in paying off the debts due by the State in Charleston and Savannah, without the slightest sacrifice, either of the creditor securities of the State.

—On the 20th inst., at Mobile, the flags on all the batteries were hung at half-mast, and half-hour guns were fired from sunrise to sunset, in honor of the memory of Gen. JACKSON.

SEQUR & BRYARS, of Union Springs, Ala., are preparing to enter largely on the manufacture of ropes from moss.

—Maj.-Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY has arrived in Mobile and assumed command of the Department of the Gulf.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

The Capture of Col. Straight's Forces—A Detailed Narrative.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

COLUMBUS, Saturday, May 23.

On yesterday and to-day the four regiments, the Third O. V. I., Fifty-First and Seventy-third Indiana, and the Eightieth Illinois, which had formed the Georgia expedition under the command of Col. STRAIGHT, of the Fifty-first Indiana, reached here as paroled prisoners, and were, without delay, marched to Camp Chase, where they now are awaiting exchange and an order to return to the field. As there has been no intelligent Union account of their doings whilst in the enemy's country yet published, I propose to give such facts relative to it as I have been placed in possession of through the kindness of Color-Sergt. P. C. HAGARTY, of the Seventy-third Indiana, who kept a brief memorandum of the operations of the expedition.

Your correspondents "Y. S." and "Ero" have already given you a detailed account of the fitting out of the command, and also what it did up to its departure from Tuscumbia, which is not necessary to be repeated here.

The expedition did not number over 1,500 men, among which were two companies of Alabama cavalry. At 1 o'clock on the morning of April 27, Col. STRAIGHT and his force left Tuscumbia in a southeastern direction. The road was very bad, and it was only with great difficulty that they were able to proceed. The mules being none of the best, proved very troublesome, often throwing their riders, which was certainly a serious annoyance, if nothing more. On the way they saw a few rebels whom they captured without much trouble, and among the number was a Major. At Mount Hope, a small place near the western borders of Lawrence County, and about 35 miles from Tuscumbia, they confiscated a large number of horses and mules, together with a large quantity of meat belonging to the rebels, which lasted our men several days. At this place they encamped for the night, much to the discomfiture of a rebel woman, who endeavored to give our boys the skedaddling fever by blowing a horn to call VAN DORN's forces, which she said were near by, to come and chastise the Yankees for stealing her chickens. The old woman, finding that her labor did not produce the effect she desired, soon quieted down, and behaved herself afterward in a becoming manner. During the night our pickets captured several rebels, who were well mounted and armed. On the morning of the 28th, Col. STRAIGHT detailed three companies of the Seventy-third Indiana to proceed on a scouting expedition, which they did with successful results. They were only gone during the forenoon, but they obtained a large number of superior horses and mules, and also destroyed an army train of twelve wagons, which was loaded with meat. When these companies returned to the main command the line of march was taken up, but only an advance of ten miles was accomplished, without any event to relieve the monotony of the country through which they were passing. The next day, at 2 A. M., they resumed their course, which continued in a southeast direction, and before camping at night they had taken quite a number of teams loaded with corn and meat, which were being conveyed to the mountains.

Up to this time the enemy had not appeared in sight of our forces with any considerable strength. In truth, our men had taken about all the rebels who came within reaching distance, and they were not numerous. But the next day, April 30, demonstrated to the men the hazardousness of the expedition in which they were engaged; for the rebels had succeeded in gathering together a force sufficient to justify them in making an attack on the raiders. Col. STRAIGHT had encamped during the night at a place not far from Day's Gap. Our forces had just completed breakfast, and were about to resume their march, it then being 7 o'clock, when their rear pickets were attacked by a force of rebels numbering at least one thousand, under the command of Col. RODDY. At the spot where our forces were situated two roads met, and in so doing formed an acute angle. It was anticipated by Col. RODDY that when he reached this place he would find Gen. FORREST in its vicinity, with his command of cavalry, and thus to make a combined attack upon Col. STRAIGHT; but in this he was sorely disappointed, for FORREST still had many miles to make before reaching the point of rendezvous. Col. STRAIGHT soon saw that he could have matters his own way, so without hesitation he gave the command, "Forward, march," and thus give the appearance of retiring before the enemy. When he had proceeded about a mile and a half he found an advantageous piece of ground, and he immediately drew up his men in line of battle, with the Third Ohio on the right, the Eightieth Illinois the right centre, the Fifty-first Indiana the left centre, and the Seventy-third Indiana on the extreme left. By a bold move, the enemy endeavored to turn our left flank, but he made a most disastrous failure. The Seventy-third Indiana drove him back with great loss. Col. RODDY had planted on our right a battery, which was successfully charged by the Third Ohio. The fight lasted about two hours, but the rebels were defeated and made a hasty retreat. According to their own acknowledgment, their loss was seventy killed and wounded, while ours was not quite half of that number. Capt. SHEETS, commanding the Sixty-first Indiana, was mortally wounded while fighting bravely at the head of his men. Col. STRAIGHT had a horse shot from under him.

The Union forces resumed their line of march, which they continued unmolested until 4 o'clock P. M., as they were passing through Day's Gap. Gen. FORREST, with six regiments of cavalry and several pieces of artillery, had reinforced Col. RODDY, and had assumed the command. With his four thousand men, Gen. FORREST, without delay, started after our forces, and at Day's Gap he came up with the rear-guard, which was composed of the Third Ohio. An attack was immediately made, and our advance, which was a mile and a half in front, lost no time in coming to the assistance of their comrades. The fight was severe, and it lasted until dark, when the rebels ceased firing and fell back a considerable distance. The loss of the rebels is not known. Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded, which includes the Adjutant of the Eightieth Illinois, who died the next day from the effects of a mortal wound.

The cannon captured in the morning from Col. RODDY proving too cumbersome for our men to carry along with them, they were spiked and the wheels were sawed in several places, so as to render them useless, and in this manner they were left behind. Col. STRAIGHT resumed his line of march, after having detailed the Seventy-third Indiana as a rear guard, with instructions to harass the enemy as much as possible should he follow.

It was not long before Gen. FORREST was again on our rear, but he was compelled to receive some pretty severe treatment at the hands of Indiana boys, who had allowed our main force to march a distance of some two miles between them, which thus gave them sufficient opportunity to give the enemy trouble, without interfering with or impeding the march of the advance. The Indiana boys would dismount, discharge their pieces at the foe, and remount, to make ready for another fire. This process was repeated until they reached a considerable bend in the road, of which they took advantage by marching across the fields and firing a volley into Gen. FORREST's flank. This volley was fired near Bear's Creek, which is about five miles from Day's Gap, and it resulted in a loss to the enemy of 15 killed and wounded, while not one of the Indiana boys was hurt. The rear-guard now joined the main body of the Union forces, when Col. STRAIGHT laid a trap for the rebels, which would have proved disastrous to them had they deemed it advisable to continue the pursuit. After waiting some time for their appearance, Col. STRAIGHT proceeded on his course, until the next day at 10 o'clock, when he halted for breakfast. During the day, the expedition continued to advance, and although the enemy again appeared in our rear, there was no serious fighting.

On the forenoon of May 2, the Union forces entered Gadsden, a place on the Alabama River, in Cherokee County. Here a large number of men, horses, guns and some ammunition were taken. On leaving this place a northeast direction was taken, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while our men were eating their dinners, Gen. FORREST again came up and attacked them with much spirit.

After a fight of two hours the enemy were compelled to retire without succeeding in doing much damage. In this battle Col. HATHAWAY, of the Seventy-third Indiana, was killed, and also privates STAFFORD, of the Eightieth Illinois, and McWILLIAMS, of the Fifty-first Indiana. The rebel who killed the the Colonel did not live to tell of the deed he had done, for almost instantly after its commission he fell pierced by sixteen bullets.

It now became all important for the success of the expedition that a force should enter Rome, Ga., before the news of the approach of Col. STRAIGHT could reach there. Accordingly, two hundred men, fifty from each regiment, were selected to compose this force, which was placed under the command of Capt. RUSSELL, of the Fifty-first Indiana. A rapid march all night succeeded in bringing them in sight of Rome by 8 o'clock the next morning, but, most unfortunately, a courier sent by Gen. FORREST had reached there two hours earlier, and as a consequence Capt. RUSSELL found a superior force of about 800 men ready to dispute his entrance to the city. Here we will leave him until we state the operations of the main body of Col. STRAIGHT's command, which had resumed the line of march, destroying on the way a large amount of forage belonging to the rebels. About 1 o'clock in the morning the Round Mountain Iron Works, situated about thirty-five miles from Rome, were reached and destroyed. It was the most important establishment of the kind in Alabama. About two hundred men were employed night and day making cannon, shells, &c., for the Confederate authorities. A large bridge near Cedar Bluff was also destroyed. On the morning of the 3d of May, Cedar Bluff was entered, but there was no delay other than was necessary to destroy several artillery wagons found there.

At 7 o'clock, while our men were taking breakfast, outside of the town, their pickets were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy, who was now prepared to wage a decisive battle. Two howitzers in possession of our men were ordered to throw a few shell in his midst. STRAIGHT had formed his men in line of battle, when a flag of truce was received, with a demand for a complete surrender, from Gen. FORREST, who had been largely reinforced, having there no less than seven pieces of artillery, in addition to his cavalry and infantry. Col. STRAIGHT at first refused to comply, but when he was informed that what little ammunition he had left was considerably damaged, he recalled his refusal and convened a council of war, consisting of the commanding officers of the regiments. The officers unanimously came to the conclusion that it would be useless to oppose the enemy so advantageously situated. STRAIGHT then offered to surrender on condition that all private property should be respected. Regimental colors to be retained, and the entire command to be paroled, and sent across the lines within ten days. These conditions were accepted, and the surrender took place in Cherokee County, Ala., two miles from the Georgia line, and about 24 miles from Rome, for which place the two armies were soon *en route*. When ten miles from there, Capt. RUSSELL and his command were met returning without having accomplished anything, and on being informed of the fate of their comrades, they also gave themselves up, making the total surrendering force 1,374 privates and non-commissioned officers. On the evening of the 4th of May they reached Rome, where they had something to eat for the first time since being taken prisoners and this consisted only of a small piece of corn bread and meat. The rebel soldiers were, as a general thing, very gentlemanly in their treatment of the prisoners. The citizens were directly the contrary—very insulting. While here, the rebel authorities violated the terms of the surrender in robbing the men of their private property, even going so far as to deprive many of daguerreotypes of those at home. The cord, tassel and spear of the colors of the Seventy-third Indiana, and cord and tassel of the Fifty-first Indiana, were taken away. The men were paroled and taken to Atlanta on the 5th. At Kingston the secesh women announced themselves by spitting in the faces of our officers. At Atlanta the privates and non-commissioned officers were conveyed to Richmond.

At Knoxville, the Fifty-fourth Virginia divided equally their rations with our men, who were nearly starved. On the 15th they were sent to City Point, where they were received by the United States authorities, and ordered to report at Camp Chase, which most of them have done.

The commissioned officers were detained at Atlanta for some unexplained reasons. Thus ended an expedition which, had it been successful, would have been one of the most important of the war.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

GEN. CURTIS' FAREWELL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., May 24, 1863.

Pursuant to orders from the War Department of the 12th inst., the undersigned relinquishes the command of this Department to Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

In separating from troops with whom he has served so long, and shared so much of privation, toil and danger, he avails himself of the occasion to express his feelings of friendship and affection for his comrades in arms.

To the officers and soldiers of "the Army of the Southwest," of "the Army of the Frontier," and of "the Army of Southeast Missouri," and the illustrious Generals who have led them, he tenders his grateful acknowledgments. Your long and weary marches are marked by victorious battle-fields, that will perpetuate your memory.

The General also tenders his thanks to the Commanders of Districts, his Staff officers, and the Provost-Marshals and troops that have stood watch and ward throughout the country, remote and near, during the eight months of his Department command, for the prudence, wisdom and fidelity they have displayed, securing general success and safety throughout the States and Territories embraced in this command.

Soldiers of the Department of the Missouri: Continue to display your loyalty and valor in the service of your country—show to your new Commander that you deserve the honors you have won; and to the world your devotion to civil and religious liberty.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

GEN. SCHOFIELD ASSUMES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, May 24, 1863.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

The following Staff officers are announced:

Lieut.-Col. A. V. COLBURN, A. A. G., in charge of office.
Lieut.-Col. C. W. MARSH, A. A. G., M. S. M.
Major WM. M. WHERRY, A. D. C.
Major A. H. ENGLE, A. D. C.

With the above exception, the Staff officers of the Department will remain unchanged until further orders.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

(Official copy.)
A. V. COLBURN, A. A. G.

A SPEECH FROM GEN. SCHOFIELD.

On the occasion of his arrival in St. Louis, Gen. SCHOFIELD was serenaded by his friends. He acknowledged the compliment in the following speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am peculiarly gratified by this cordial reception on my return to Missouri, because it assures me that in the arduous and extremely delicate duties imposed upon me by the Government I shall have the cordial support of every unqualifiedly loyal citizen. I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that I fully realize the exceedingly delicate and intricate duties imposed upon me, and that without the support of the loyal citizens I can scarcely hope to succeed, while with their earnest coöperation w can accomplish everything.

In my conduct of affairs, I shall endeavor to carry out to the letter the instructions I may receive from the Government which sent me here, as well as the wishes of the truly loyal citizens of Missouri. It shall be my earnest endeavor to bring about in this Department a state of peace, happiness and prosperity as speedily as possible, and, with your assistance, I feel certain of success.

Printing Paper from Europe.

From the Louisville Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now printed upon paper manufactured expressly for its use in Belgium. It says one vessel, containing an assignment of this paper, has already arrived, and several others are on the way. The proprietors have paid to the Government the sum of $4,500 for duties on the paper already received, under the amended tariff act of last session. This is a larger amount than has ever before been received from all the publishers in the country for duties upon imported paper used for newspaper purposes. It will be more than quadrupled within the next few weeks.

When this paper was ordered the paper-makers' combination had succeeded in forcing paper to the enormous price of 22 to 24 cents per pound, on the plea that the scarcity of cotton rags rendered it utterly impossible to sell it lower, and the tendency of prices was still upward. At that very time this paper was bought in Belgium (where the dearth of cotton ought to made have itself felt, if anywhere) for *seven and seven and a half cents per pound.* The effect of sending the order, which soon became known, was to check the advance in prices, and they have been receding ever since. The combination has made one or two attempts since that time to get prices up again, but in every instance they have failed. Their latest dodge was to put their mills upon three quarters time; but some of the leading members of the combination bolted at this flagrant attempt at imposition, and we believe that attempt has been abandoned.

The reduction of the duty on paper by Congress, at its late session, was far from being what the interest of the country required; but it has been sufficient to check the attempts of the combination of paper-makers to push prices to the enormously high figure they originally intended.

From the Providence Post.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now printed upon paper imported expressly for its use from Belgium. It was bought for 7 and 7½ cents a pound, and at the time when the extortionate paper-makers in this country were charging 22 and 24 cents. This goes to show that the infamous combination of paper-makers was totally uncalled for. If rags are scarce here, they cannot be very plenty in Belgium, and the item of labor in paper-making is of no great account. The TIMES has paid the Government $4,500 for duties on paper already received.

THE BATTLE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The Part Taken by Gen. Pleasanton's Cavalry.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by a soldier in Gen. PLEASANTON's cavalry division, are of interest:

"For your kind words of Christian comfort I am much obliged. I have not ceased to give thanks to God for almost a miraculous preservation from harm, on the night of the ever-memorable '2d of May.' PLEASANTON had been ordered up early in the afternoon to coöperate with SICKLES, who had gained a fine position, and was steadily driving the enemy. To give you as clear an idea as possible in the short space I have to write, I will explain that HOWARD's (Eleventh) corps had the 'right' of our line, and was formed nearly perpendicularly to the plank road leading to Orange Court-house. SICKLES' lines formed an obtuse angle with HOWARD's, being nearly parallel with the road, and commanding the approach from Spottsylvania. PLEASANTON, with a single 'horse battery,' and the three small regiments of cavalry comprising our Second brigade, was behind SICKLES' right. There being but little firing heard on the right, and pretty sharp fighting in our front, all supposed that was the theatre on which the bloody drama was to be principally played; but after SICKLES had advanced about two miles in magnificent style, carrying all before him, and we were pressing forward in chase of the flying rebels, an Aid of Gen. HOOKER came dashing up with the information that JACKSON was 'massing' in front of HOWARD, and ordering SICKLES to fall back at once to his support. PLEASANTON, with his little band, at once returned to our former position near HOWARD's left, only in time to find that it had broken and was retreating in great disorder. No time was to be lost. The enemy were coming on to us with yells such as I supposed only demons could utter. Our handful of cavalry and battery stood in the gap, and PLEASANTON was then a sight to admire. With the coolness with which you would sit down to your breakfast he made his dispositions, and in less time than it has taken me to tell you the enemy emerged from the woods in solid mass. SICKLES was yet more than a mile off, and, to all appearance, no human skill could save the entire army from a rout, which would have thrown 'Bull Run' entirely into the shade. By the way, the dastards displayed the American flag—PLEASONTON ordered Lieut. THOMPSON to advance and see what they were, fearing to make the fatal mistake of firing upon our own troops. His challenge was answered by a volley, and with yells they rushed on to meet a deadly fire of canister from MARTIN's battery, which had got into position but a moment before. Some other batteries, which we intercepted in their disgraceful flight, were put in position on our right, with the cavalry in support. For half an hour the guns belched forth, and when they ceased the rebels had retired to a respectful distance, leaving on the field frightful evidence of the severe punishment they had received, and SICKLES had managed to gain his new position. The field was ours, and saved by PLEASONTON. Though you may not find this in the newspapers as I have stated it, yet you may rely on it as truth. Gen. SICKLES acknowledged it to PLEASONTON on the field, and HOOKER has done the same to the President in the presence of his leading Generals. I was *on the field*, and *know* that events occurred just as I have related them by personal observation. One of our Staff was knocked off his horse right by my side, though not seriously hurt. How our General and all his Staff escaped without a scratch is a perfect mystery to us all. After passing through that ordeal, I have made up my mind to "go in" fearlessly wherever duty calls. A man is a *fool* (as well as a coward) who seeks a place of safety when shells and musket balls are flying around "promiscuous." Many in our rear were killed, while those nearer the enemy escaped. I must apologize for this hurried letter, as my time is very brief. I had no idea of writing more than a few lines in reply, but the subject carried me away."

Cavalry in the Battle at Chancellorsville.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER TO COL. DEVIN'S BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.—The General Commanding takes this occasion to commend the conduct of the "Second brigade" and "MARTIN's" Sixth Independent New-York battery, in the late engagement near "Chancellorsville."

The distinguished gallantry of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment in charging the head of the enemy's column, advancing on the Eleventh corps, on the evening of the 2d inst.; the heroism of the Sixth New-York regiment in cutting its way back to our own lines through treble the force of the enemy's cavalry on the 1st inst.; and the coolness displayed by the Seventeenth Pennsylvania regiment in rallying fugitives and supporting the batteries (including MARTIN's) which repulsed the enemy's attack under "JACKSON," on the evening of the 2d inst., have excited the highest admiration.

These noble feats of arms recall the glorious days of "Middletown," "Boonsboro," "Antietam," "Martinsburgh," "Upperville," "Barber's" and "Amossville," where the First brigade shared with us the triumphs of victory, and they will now, while exulting in this success, join in sorrow for the brave who have fallen.

The gallant "McVICAR," the generous, chivalric "KEENAN," with one hundred and fifty killed and wounded from your small numbers, attest to the terrible earnestness that animated the midnight conflict of the "second of May." A. PLEASANTON,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

To Col. DEVIN, Com'ding, Second Cavalry Brigade.

The Sixty-sixth New-York in the Battle at Chancellorsville.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. O. H. MORRIS.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT N. Y. V.,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command in the recent movements of the army on the Rappahannock.

April 28, at about 7 o'clock A. M., the regiment broke camp and marched with the brigade, Gen. ZOOK, commanding, about four miles to the right of Falmouth, where the brigade bivouacked for the night. This regiment was ordered on picket near Banks' Ford—the line connecting on the left with the pickets of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, extending along the bank of the Rappahannock, about two miles, and uniting with the pickets of the Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers, Irish brigade, near Banks' Ford.

In compliance with orders, immediately on arriving upon the picket ground, I placed a strong guard upon two houses known as the "England" and "Rawdon" houses, with orders to allow no person to enter or leave either. The regiment picketed this line until about 12 o'clock midnight of the 29th, when pursuant to orders the pickets and the guards on the Rawdon house were drawn in, the guard at the England house being left. The regiment then marched about seven miles, and joined the brigade about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, near United States Ford. About 12 o'clock M. of the same day, the brigade crossed the ford on pontoons, this regiment having been assigned the right of the line. This regiment then moved forward with the brigade about six miles the other side of the river, and about 7 o'clock in the evening came up with the Fifth army corps, where it bivouacked for the night. About noon the next day, May 1, heavy firing being heard in front, the regiment moved forward with the division about four miles to a point near Chancellorsville, where the regiment advanced through the woods, having thrown out the right flank company, Capt. BARTHOLF, as skirmishers, formed line of battle, and moved forward to a clearing on the crest of a hill behind a dense woods. Here the regiment took up position, and the left flank company, Capt. DAVIS, were sent out as skirmishers, with instructions to connect with the left of Capt. BARTHOLF's company, for the purpose of covering our front, the line skirmishers of the Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers on our left, and of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania on our right, having subsequently connected with our own line, the entire line of skirmishers was moved forward to the edge of the woods at the front of the hill and to the brow of another hill immediately in front of the woods. Here the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon our skirmishers, when, in compliance with orders from Gen. ZOOK, they fell back to th[illegible] of the woods, where they remained for abou[illegible] an hour, when the enemy advanced upon them in line of battle, with a heavy line of skirmishers in front; our line of skirmishers, according to orders, slowly retired in good order, firing as they withdrew. The line of skirmishers having been withdrawn, I brought off my command in good order by the right of companies to the rear, and rejoined the brigade, which formed line of battle, supporting a battery in front of the Chancellor House. The enemy being driven back by the fire of our artillery, we were moved with the brigade to a woods on the left of the Chancellor House, where we formed line of battle, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, in which position we remained until about 3 the next morning, (May 2,) when, pursuant to orders, we were moved with the brigade to our former position in front of the Chancellor House. About daylight we were ordered with the rest of the brigade to the left, where we took up position in the woods in the first line of battle, and Company D, Capt. McNEIL, was thrown forward as skirmishers. About 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day this command was detached to take up position on the Fredericksburgh road, and throw up intrenchments connecting the line of works on the left of the Chancellor House, having the Eighty-eighth New-York on our right, and the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania on our left; our position here was protected in front by a slight skirting of woods, and intended to secure a flank fire upon the enemy in case of an attack. The intrenchments were completed in the face of a severe artillery fire from the enemy on our left flank. About 9 o'clock the same evening Gen. HANCOCK ordered me to report with my command to Col. MILES, in charge of the picket line, which I immediately did, marching the regiment outside of the intrenchments, down the Fredericksburgh road to the picket line, where we relieved the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-second New-York Volunteers. I established my line parallel with and a few paces beyond the road, fronting a wood occupied by the enemy's pickets, my left connecting and forming right angles with the Sixty-fourth; my right extending, in conjunction with two companies of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania, placed under my command, to the open field in front of the breastworks, where it connected at right angles with the Fifth New-Hampshire. The men, under my directions, threw up temporary intrenchments during the night. At daybreak the next morning (May 3) the enemy opened a brisk fire of musketry along the whole line in front and on the flank. The firing was maintained for upward of four hours, during which the enemy made repeated and determined assaults upon our lines, and was each time gallantly repulsed by our men, with severe loss. At 9 o'clock A. M. all his efforts to break our lines with infantry alone having proved futile, the enemy opened upon them with a terrific fire of artillery, but with no better result. Every volley from the enemy's musketry, and every discharge from his cannon, seeming to give renewed energy to our brave men, and to increase their determination to maintain their position at all hazards, and against any assault the enemy might be capable of making against them. There was no wasting of ammunition here; every man fired with the utmost coolness and deliberation, taking careful and steady aim at his object, as if firing at a target for a prize; not a man flinched under the terrible fire to which he was now subjected; every one of them felt the high and enviable reputation of the gallant old Third brigade was in his special keeping, and was determined that it should not be tarnished by any act of his.

About 10 o'clock the gallant Col. MILES, commanding the pickets, was shot in the breast by one of the enemy's sharpshooters, and was removed from the field. About this time, learning that the left of my line was being pressed, I sent one company of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania (three companies of which regiment had been sent to reinforce my line) to that point, and subsequently sent another of these companies to the same point.

I was then informed that the Sixty-fourth, joining my left, had exhausted all their ammunition, and would be compelled to fall back unless immediately supported, whereupon I sent to their assistance the remaining company of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, and then communicated to Gen. HANCOCK the state of affairs on the left, and requested that a regiment might be sent to relieve the Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers. Shortly afterward the Twenty-seventh Connecticut arrived on the ground, and I conducted them down to the left, and relieved the Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers, who withdrew from the line, and went to the rear. I now assumed command of the entire picket line; shortly after I was directed by Lieut. MILLER, Aid to Gen. HANCOCK, to be in readiness to fall back from the picket line upon receiving orders to do so. I then had an interview with Col. BOSTWICK, commanding Twenty-seventh Connecticut, whom I informed that I expected soon to receive orders to fall back, and instructed him as to the course he should pursue when the movement should commence. In a short time after this, Lieut. MILLER directed me to retire the moment the forces on my right were seen to fall back. The forces indicated soon after fell back, and I immediately took the necessary steps to bring off my line of pickets, which was accomplished under a most terrific artillery fire from the right, left and front. The regiment here suffered a heavy loss, Capts. STRICKLAND and FEDER, Lieut. KING and 37 enlisted men being found missing when the regiment rejoined the brigade within the breastworks on the left of the White House. Most of this number, I regret to say, must have been killed or wounded by the artillery fire while falling back through the woods, as they were known to have left the intrenchments with the regiment. The regiment having rejoined the brigade, took up position in line of battle on the left of the White House, where they remained Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, subjected several times to the artillery fire of the enemy. Tuesday afternoon a detail of 92 enlisted men, under command of Capt. MUNN, were sent on picket. The next morning, about 2½ o'clock, the regiment fell back with the brigade, and recrossed the river at United States Ford, and after a continued march of about 12 hours, returned to its old camp near Falmouth, Va.

A report of the loss of the regiment, from the time of leaving camp until its return, has been already forwarded, showing a total of 71 killed, wounded and missing.

Of the conduct in action, of both officers and men, I cannot speak in terms of too high commendation. It was all that could be asked of the bravest. Cool, steady and unflinching, even when knowing that fearful odds were against them, they showed a determination to hold their position to the last man. Where all did so well it would be unjust to select any for special encomium.

From Lieut.-Col. HAMMELL and Major NELSON I received valuable assistance on every occasion. Their courage and services deserve my special acknowledgments. Very respectfully,

ORLANDO H. MORRIS,
Col. Commanding 66th N. Y. S. Vols.

Storming of Fredericksburgh Heights.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. GRANT, ACTING BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND
DIVISION SIXTH CORPS, CAMP IN THE FIELD,
May 14, 1863.

Peter T. Washburn, Adjutant and Inspector-General:

SIR: In my account of the part taken by the Vermont troops of the storming of the Heights of Fredericksburgh, I promised to furnish further particulars. The rush of events that followed, and a constant employment of time since, must be my excuse for the delay.

The brigade crossed the river on the evening of the 2d inst., and rested on its arms for a few hours. Long before light on the morning of the 3d inst., the head of the column was moving up the Bowling Green road into Fredericksburgh. Then the action commenced. NEWTON's division and the Light Brigade occupied the streets of Fredericksburgh. This division, Gen. HOWE commanding, occupied the Bowling Green road, just outside and on the left of Fredericksburgh, its right resting on a creek which flows into the Rappahannock immediately on the left of Fredericksburgh.

Commanding Fredericksburgh are two ranges of hills. The lower range, or Mayree's Hill is on the right of the creek and just in the rear of Fredericksburgh. The higher or principal range of hills is to the left of the creek and immediately in front of the position occupied by this brigade. Between the Bowling Green road and the base of the principal hills is an open plain nearly a mile in extent, through which passes a railroad. Nearly parallel with the railroad were rifle-pits; in these rifle-pits and behind the railroad were posted rebel infantry. The entire plain was commanded by the enemy's guns upon the principal range of hills. It was determined that NEWTON's division and the Light Brigade should storm the lower range, or Mayree's Hill, from the streets of Fredericksburgh. An attack in our immediate front was also planned, which was to be made at the same time of NEWTON's attack on the right. It was designed to drive the enemy from the railroad and rifle-pits, to assist NEWTON's attack on the right, and if possible to take the principal heights. The plan of our attack was in two lines of battle, of three regiments each. The Thirty-third New-York, Seventh Maine and Twenty-first New-Jersey regiment, from NEILL's brigade, constituted the first line. The Sixth Vermont, Twenty-sixth New-Jersey and Second Vermont, from this brigade, constituted the second line, and they were arranged from right to left in the order above named, the right of the Sixth Vermont resting on the creek. The attack of NEWTON on the right was the signal for our attack. It commenced about 11 A. M. The lines started over the plain at a double quick in splendid style, the rebels at the same time opening all their batteries on the principal heights, pouring a terrible fire upon the advancing lines; but on they went, driving the rebels before them. Having gained possession of the railroad and rifle-pits, the Thirty-third New-York and Seventh Maine bore to the right, crossed the creek and gained the extreme left of the lower range. The Sixth Vermont followed the Thirty-third New-York, and was the second regiment that gained the heights of Mayree's Hill. What became of the Twenty-first New-Jersey regiment at this juncture I am unable to say. The Twenty-sixth New-Jersey and Second Vermont now constituted the principal line advancing across the plain directly toward the principal heights. The enemy's batteries concentrated their fire full upon us. The Twenty-sixth broke and in some confusion bore to the left, getting partially in front of the Second Vermont. I immediately ordered the Second by the right flank, and led it to the right and front near the creek, gaining a steep bank where the regiment was protected from the shower of shell and canister thrown from the hill. Here we halted, and the men took breath. At the command, the regiment moved forward again, up the bank and hill, gaining a deep ditch or rifle-pit. Here we halted again, and sent forward two companies as skirmishers. Seeing a regiment down the creek, near Mayree's Hill, I dispatched an aid to urge it forward. It proved to be the Thirty-third New-York, Col. TAYLOR, who came forward at the word. As soon as the Thirty-third had arrived within supporting distance, I ordered the Second Vermont forward. The regiment bounded forward, charged up the hill, and drove the rebels from their works in great confusion. We were now in possession of the works on the right of the principal heights.

The rebels rallied on a swell of ground a short distance beyond, and opened fire on the Second, which was returned in earnest. Col. TAYLOR now came up, and taking a position on the right of the Second, went into the engagement.

The Seventh Maine, Lieut.-Col. CONNOR, came gallantly to our support. I at once assumed command of the regiment, and threw it into the engagement. The rebels were completely routed and driven from this portion of the heights.

While this was going on the Third Vermont, Col. SEAVER, the Fourth Vermont, Col. STOUGHTON, the Fifth Vermont, Col. LEWIS, advanced across the plain and scaled the heights further to the left. As soon as the Third Vermont had gained the heights, an infantry force beyond opened upon them. Col. SEAVER immediately returned the fire. The Fourth and Fifth Vermont and Twenty-first New-Jersey soon came up and the rebels were driven from that portion of the heights. The Sixth Vermont, Col. BARNEY, was retained on Mayree's Hill, by order of the General from NEWTON's division, who had gained that range, and sent to the front as skirmishers.

This was the way the heights of Fredericksburgh were carried, and this was the part taken by Vermont troops in that brilliant achievement.

I remain, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
L. A. GRANT,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Negro Regiments.

The following is an extract from a private letter from an officer of Gen. ULLMANN's brigade, dated Baton Rouge, April 28, 1863:

"Baton Rouge is a deserted looking place, there being scarcely more than fifty white people there, but plenty of "niggers." We are told it is to be the headquarters of the brigade, and that Gen. ULLMANN and staff will probably remain here. * * *

At Baton Rouge there is a brigade of colored troops, and every one of our brigade, from the General down, says that, in all their experience, they have never seen finer soldiers, considering the time they have been in service, in any army. One regiment, the first, is commanded by colored officers, with the exception of the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant, and they drill far better than any white troops I have ever seen. The colored officers, some of whom are as black as black usually is, have every appearance of gentlemen in their walk, conduct and conversation. One afternoon we were all invited over to see their dress parade, and it was a fine sight indeed. They were all dressed in their best with white gloves, their straps all blackened and pieces polished. After the parade they went through a number of manœuvres, and though they were very limited for room, (on account of the nature of the ground,) they made no mistakes or confusion. The white officers had nothing to do with this drill, it was conducted entirely by the colored *line* officers. We all came away delighted, and many said that they had changed their minds entirely in regard to the intelligence and capability of improvement in the 'nigger.' The brigade is kept almost continually at work on the fortifications around Baton Rouge. They do not object to this in the least, but appear perfectly happy under all circumstances. The bearing and action of the private soldier are invariably modest and respectful, and their salute is given with an appearance of satisfaction, in being able to show their respect for a white officer in such a way, which is very different from the white soldier in that respect."

Unionists in the South.

RESISTANCE TO THE REBEL AUTHORITIES IN GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.

A Union man, who has just made his escape from the rebel States, makes some interesting statements to the Nashville *Union*. That paper says:

"During his peregrinations he discovered that Union men were numerous in North Georgia, through which he passed, and that they contrived to meet together, once a week, for advice and counsel. He attended one of these meetings, held at night, and heard several sound Union speeches. These loyal men are looking with anxious hope to the overthrow of the rebellion and the restoration of peace. He learned that the number of deserters, and citizens evading the conscript law, lying out in the mountains and forests, is very large. They are engaged, to a considerable extent, in bushwhacking, and woe to the rebel officer or conscript agent who comes within the reach of their unerring rifles.

In Cherokee County, Ala., recently, about one hundred deserters from BRAGG's army, took refuge in a natural fortification on Sand Mountain, where they were attacked by a detachment of Texas Rangers, sent to arrest them. They resisted desperately, and succeeded in repulsing the Rangers with heavy loss.

About the first of this month a fight occurred in Fentress County, Tenn., four miles from Jamestown, between a number of Unionists, commanded by TINKER DAVE BEATY, and a company of rebels, commanded by Capt. HUTCHINSON. The latter were defeated, with a loss of nineteen men, killed and wounded. Capt. HUTCHINSON was captured. He had, on a previous occasion, captured three of BEATY's men and hung them, declaring they were bushwhackers and not entitled to recognition as prisoners of war. BEATY returned the compliment by shooting him.

About the same time, a squad of rebel horse thieves and guerrillas, of the Champ Ferguson stripe, under the lead of Capt. EVANS, who had been robbing Union men in Wayne County, Ky., and taking some of them prisoners, were attacked by an inferior force at night, successfully. This force consisted of two citizens, JAMES DAVIS and BENJAMIN BURK, JAMES BURK, of WOOLFORD's cavalry, and HUDSON BURK, a discharged soldier. These four men, accompanied by a number of citizens, followed the marauders, 28 in number, to the house of JONATHAN BURK, on Rock Creek, where they had put up for the night. Having secured the sentinel, they sent the citizens to the rear of the house, whilst they approached in front. On nearing the door, they raised a shout of "Woolford! Woolford!" and aroused the sleeping foe, who, thinking WOOLFORD's cavalry was upon them, attempted to make their escape. Capt. EVANS was killed as he came to the door, but not until he had fired and wounded one of the BUCKS. Some four others of the party were killed; the remainder escaped, leaving behind their arms, prisoners, and all their ill-gotten plunder, amongst which was $11,000 in greenbacks and Confederate notes. The four men deserve all the credit of this feat, for the citizens who were to attack in the rear, ran off without doing anything.

Our informant states further, that the impressment agents in Dixie have gone into almost every section of the country, overhauled the farmers' supplies of bacon, corn, &c., and measured out to them what they regarded as enough to last them for home consumption until another crop is gathered. This makes it very difficult to obtain a meal for one's self or his horse. Apprehensions are expressed of famine.

The rebel force in the Department of East Tennessee, so far as he could learn, was small. He did not learn this from personal observation, but from Union men from Knoxville, whom he met with just before he left the State.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Murfreesboro, gives partial confirmation of these statements. He says:

The rebels evidently find it a difficult undertaking to repress the spirit of loyalty in East Tennessee. Every one of their sheets contain evidence of this fact, and the reports of those who continue to escape from that region and come within our lines, furnish most forcible illustrations.

A communication dated Clifton, May 9, and sent to the Knoxville *Register*, develops the fact that amongst the Cumberland Mountains, in Anderson County, there is a regularly organized band of Union men, who defy all efforts of the rebels to capture or exterminate them, who pounce upon small parties of rebel soldiery at every opportunity, and who support themselves by regular levies of forage and provisions imposed upon the rich "secesh" in the valleys. In collecting their contributions, they manifest a subtlety of planning and a rapidity of execution which utterly baffle their enemies.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. BLAKE seems to be commandant of conscripts in East Tennessee. He not only orders all between the ages of 18 and 40 to present themselves to him for enrollment, under pain of being considered deserters if they refuse, but tells them they must, in addition, come provided with three days' rations. He fills nearly two columns of the Knoxville *Register* with advertisements describing deserters, or conscripts who have failed to report, and offering rewards for their apprehension. The following communication, inserted as an advertisement in the *Register*, illustrates the difficulties which BLAKE's agents meet with in the enforcement of his commands:

MAYSVILLE, Blount County, May 8, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. Blake, Commandant of Conscripts, Knoxville, Tenn.:

SIR: We arrested one W. G. HENRY this morning, in the garret of his house. While getting him down, his sister-in-law ran over the neighborhood, and a force was soon gathered to rescue him. But my men got away with him, and saved themselves by close work. Yours truly, SAMUEL L. KERR,
Chief Enrolling Officer for Blount County.

The Loss of the United States Sloop-of-War Preble.

HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

From the Boston Journal, May 22.

One of the officers of the United States schooner *Bohio* sends us an account of the destruction of the United States sloop-of-war *Preble*, recently burnt in Pensacola Bay, from which we learn that the person through whose carelessness the catastrophe occurred was the captain of the hold, a young man 18 years of age, named WM. J. WILSON, and belonging in this city. As has been stated, he attempted to draw some tar oil in the storeroom, using an open light, when the oil spattered became ignited and burst into flames, burning the unfortunate young man to death on the spot. Only two other persons were injured. WM. KING, master-at-arms, got one hand burned while pulling WILSON out of the hold in the attempt to save his life. The other, JOHN NORRIS, was in irons at the time, and was burned on hands, face and feet before he could be rescued. They are in hospital at Pensacola, and will soon recover from their injuries.

As soon as the fire broke out in the storeroom orders were given to close the hatches of the lower deck in order to stop ventilation, but the smoke was too suffocating, and the men were obliged to relinquish the attempt. The pumps were then set to work, and the powder magazine ordered to be flooded. The attempt to flood the powder magazine by means of the flood cock was only partially successful, the water running in very slowly on account, as is supposed, of the holes in the copper sheathing being obstructed by barnacles. A number of men were then assigned the duty of flooding the magazine by means of water buckets. The flames spread with such rapidity, and the smoke was so overpowering, however, that all efforts to save the vessel were fruitless, and the crew jumped overboard to save their lives. They were picked up by the boats of the ship, which had been previously lowered. Two boats from the United States brig *Bohio* also assisted in rescuing them.

The officers and crew are reported to have conducted themselves in a most creditable manner all through the exciting scene. The orders were given with perfect coolness and deliberation, and obeyed promptly. Everything possible was done to save the vessel, and no blame can be attached to any one on board, except the "Captain of the hold," who used the open light. The Quartermaster, who was on watch at the time of the fire, never left his station until the crew had all left the vessel. The Captain and Paymaster were the last to leave.

The officers and crew lost everything they had, escaping only with the clothes they had on, which, in many instances, were reduced to the utmost limits of decency. The loss of the wardroom and after-cabin officers will probably not average less than five hundred dollars each, and the crew, besides losing all their clothes, lost in many instances sums of money they were waiting for an opportunity to send home. The Paymaster saved all his books except the allotment book. The Captain lost $1,000 in money. The following is a list of the *Preble's* officers:

Wm. F. Shankland, Acting Master, commanding; B. B. Knowlton, Acting Ensign, Executive Officer; L. B. King, Acting Ensign, Sailing Master; John S. Clark, Acting Ensign; James S. Knight, Assistant Surgeon; Francis P. Parks, Acting Master's Mate; W. J. Hoodless, Acting Assistant Paymaster.

The New School General Assembly.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

In the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, at Philadelphia, on Friday, 22, an invitation to visit the Union League Rooms was accepted, and a number of addresses, approving the objects of these leagues, were made.

The eleventh annual report of the Publication Committee was read, showing that great good had been accomplished by the circulation of the books published by them. The report of the Treasurer of this committee showed that the sales of the year had been to the amount of $15,722 33, against $12,170 98 the preceding year, being an improvement of $3,551 35. The total amount of orders paid was $15,982 67.

The report of the Treasurer of the Assembly shows a balance on hand:

April 1, 1862	$303 02
Donations received from March 31, 1862, to March 31, 1863	4,212 44
Cash received on account of sales	12,221 83
Total	$16,737 29
Orders paid by Treasurer	15,982 67
Balance on hand April 1, 1863	$754 62

The Committee of Correspondence, through their Chairman, Rev. Dr. SPEAR, of Brooklyn, then delivered the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which met at Columbus, Ohio, in 1862, addressed to the General Assembly, proposing a stated union and friendly interchange by Commissioners between the two General Assemblies, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions by the Assembly:

Resolved, 1. That this Assembly, with heartfelt pleasure and Christian salutations, accept the proposition thus made, hoping and praying that it may result in securing a better understanding of the relations which, in the judgment of this Assembly, are proper to be maintained between the two Assemblies.

2. That in accordance with the suggestions of the Moderator of the last Assembly, meeting at Columbus, that this interchange of Commissioners should commence at the earliest practicable period. ROBERT W. PATTERSON, Minister, and Hon. WM. H. BROWN, Ruling Elder, be appointed as Commissioners to represent this Assembly in the General Assembly, now holding its session at Peoria, Ill.

3. That it be suggested that future General Assemblies of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States designate each other respectively by the places in which these Assemblies are to be held.

4. That a certified copy of these acts be at once transmitted to the Moderator of the General Assembly, now holding its sessions at Peoria, Ill.; that the Commissioners appointed be at once requested to report to that body, and express to it the fraternal and Christian regards of this General Assembly.

A scene of interest was now presented. From every quarter of the Assembly the representatives present endeavored to gain the floor, that they might speak upon the report of the Committee.

Finally, after a number of speeches, the vote was taken. The vote was a standing one, and every member present rose to his feet, thus unanimously adopting and approving the report of the Committee on Correspondence.

In the General Assembly, on Saturday, Rev. Dr. McLEAN, of Brooklyn, read the report from the Committee on Church Erection.

Notwithstanding the changes and pecuniary losses in the country since the establishment of this charity of the Church, the fund not only remains in its original integrity, but has been considerably increased from year to year. The whole number of grants during the year was twenty-eight; of this amount there were eleven loans and seventeen donations. The amount of grants was $7,406; loans, $60,816; donations, $13,390; returned to Treasurer on loans, $11,348 08; on donations, $1,536 09. The loans now in use amount to $6,104 73. About seventy-four per cent. of the fund has helped to secure more than $500,000 of church property. The report was received and referred to the Committee on Church Property.

The report of the Treasurer shows the following statement:

Cash balance from previous account	$1,720 02
Receipts	54,194 35
Expenses	51,513 41
Balance on hand	$4,400 96

The report of the Presbyterian Publication House was received and accepted, after which they were referred to the Standing Committee on Publication.

The Treasurer reported a cash balance of	$323 20
Receipts	2,069 55
Expenditures	1,975 17
Balance	418 18

The report of the Education Committee was then made. The Education Society expended during the year the sum of $349 14 in disseminating religious knowledge.

The Committee on Home Mission presented their report.

This report opens with a glance at the state of the country during the past year, and makes grateful acknowledgment to Almighty God for his blessing on the cause. Due notice is taken of the death of the Associate Secretary, Rev. BENJAMIN J. WALLACE, D. D., and great regret is expressed at the death of one whose love to the Church was so great and whose services in it were so useful. Five missionaries have died during the year.

The correspondence with the American Home Missionary Society was read. It appears that more than $30,000 has been paid into the treasury of that Society during the year.

The subject of Presbyterial Missionaries was discussed at considerable length, showing the difficulties and embarrassments in the work, and also that the Committee were prepared to employ that mode of effort more extensively, as fast as they obtain light and the churches show their appreciation of it.

To supply the lack of Presbyterial Missionaries, and to do somewhat superficially what cannot now be done more thoroughly, two additional District Secretaries have been appointed, viz.: Rev. A. H. KELLOGG, of Chicago, Illinois, and Rev. CALVIN CLARKE, of Detroit, Michigan. Rev. H. LITTLE, of Madison, has also been employed as Synodical Missionary in the Synod of Southern Illinois.

Two hundred and fifty-six missionaries have been employed the whole or a part of the year past, performing an aggregate of 192 years' labor.

The Gospel has been regularly preached in more than three hundred and sixty places.

Two hundred and twenty-five missionaries have forwarded statistical reports, from which it appears that there has been 843 hopeful conversions. Six hundred and ninety-seven have united with the churches on profession of faith, and 668 by letter. Fourteen revivals are reported, 12 churches have been organized, five have become self-sustaining, and 32 church edifices have been built, repaired or relieved of debt.

The receipts of the year reach almost $52,000, and yet more than 800 churches of the whole number, 4,166, have contributed nothing. But the Missionaries have been paid, and no church asking aid, and well indorsed, has been refused.

Grateful mention is made of the ladies in the various churches that have furnished so many boxes of clothing to the missionaries.

The report was accepted, and referred to the Standing Committee on Home Missions. The Committee on Leave of Absence also made a partial report. A Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts, reported the expenses of the Assembly to have been $3,484 75. The report was accepted and approved. The Assembly was then brought to a close by prayer being offered by the Moderator. They will meet again this morning at 9 o'clock.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS—RECEPTION OF THE OLD-SCHOOL DELEGATES

On Tuesday afternoon there were interesting proceedings in the Assembly. The *Ledger* gives the following report:

At the afternoon's proceedings there was a very large attendance, consequent upon the expectation of remarks from the delegates from the Old School General Assembly, sitting at Peoria, in reference to the hoped-for reunion between the two branches of the Church. The lower part of the auditorium was filled with the members of the Assembly and others, including many ladies, and the galleries also were occupied.

After prayer by the Moderator, the Assembly proceeded to fix the time for attending the excursion to Atlantic City. Saturday next was the day decided upon.

The hour for hearing the delegates from the Old School General Assembly having arrived, Rev. Dr. TUSTIN, one of the delegates, addressed the Assembly. He remarked that, in 1837, a violent convulsion was experienced, in which the Presbyterian Church was rent in twain. From that time to the present, a period of a quarter of a century, the two branches of the Church had been separated in their action and in their affections, and had indulged in a spirit of bitterness against each other not warranted in the Gospel. The question was frequently propounded: "Shall the Churches be always thus separated? Shall the Presbyterian never again be a united, happy and prosperous Church?" In reply to the interrogations, the speaker, in his representative capacity, could not say anything definite, except that, so far as the Old School Assembly was concerned, the strife was at an end. [Applause.] The sound of the conflict between the two branches of the Church had diminished to a mere echo. He came to invite the New School Church back to the confidence and esteem of the Old School, and he expressed a hope for harmony in the proceedings of the General Assembly. While some difference of opinion prevailed in reference to the uniting of the two branches of the Church, there was but one thought as to the propriety of an interchange of friendly salutations.

The Assembly at Peoria had delegated the speaker to represent them in this Assembly, and he deemed it the crowning honor of his life. The last quarter of a century had been characterized by great divisions in the Church, and now our beloved country was threatened with disruption. The speaker strongly inclined to the opinion that the disintegrating spirit fostered by the Churches had contributed not a little to the great calamity which now afflicts the land. Mr. CALHOUN, more than once, on the floor of the Senate, referred with gratification to the disintegrating policy of the Churches. Whilst this Church was endeavoring to repair the error she has committed, politicians and statesmen should imitate her example, and meet on the platform of a pure and noble patriotism for the restoration of an honorable peace and of unity to the land. He trusted that the glorious emblem of our nation would again be respected in every State, and that the cross would be elevated in increased splendor; so would the red battle-field of our country become a vast cathedral, resounding only to the hallelujah of the Lord.

Mr. JOHN M. HARPER stated that he much regretted the constrained absence of Judge SHARSWOOD, one of the delegates to represent the Old School body. After some brief, but appropriate remarks in reference to the present happy occasion, he presented a letter from Judge SHARSWOOD expressive of his disappointment in being unable to attend the Assembly, and extending to it his cordial salutation.

The Moderator expressed a cordial reciprocation of the remarks of the delegate from the Old School Assembly. He referred to the division of the Church, and the desire for a reunion, which had been growing to this time. Both branches of the Church had the same history, and were of the same faith. They also had the same polity, and were of equal devotion to their beloved country. [Applause.] Loyalty was at the depth of the heart of both Assemblies. Likewise they both sympathized with that downtrodden race which God had placed in our midst, and they hoped that Providence would open the way for their deliverance and for the restoration of peace and unity to our land; and they were one in a reliance upon the great Saviour of the world. The speaker concluded by calling down a blessing on the Old School Assembly.

The hymn was then sung commencing with:

"Blest be the tie that binds our heart in Christian love."

Rev. Dr. COX followed in a fervent prayer for the unity of the two branches of the Church, and for the restoration of peace and union to the land.

Experiences of a Prisoner.

CAPT. WILKINS, OF GEN. WILLIAMS' STAFF, IN THE HANDS OF THE REBELS—HOW HE DISPOSED OF IMPORTANT PAPERS.

Capt. WILKINS, of Gen. WILLIAMS' Staff, who was captured in the battle at Chancellorsville, has reached Detroit, and makes some interesting statements to the *Free Press*. At the time the Eleventh corps was routed, he was dispatched by Gen. WILLIAMS with some important orders. The *Free Press* says:

"On galloping to convey the orders referred to, Capt. WILKINS found that two regiments had already gained their positions. He communicated the orders to their Colonels, and passed on to convey them also to Gen. KUSSA, commanding the third brigade, who was considerable nearer the enemy. Soon after leaving the embankments he passed a double line of skirmishers, and saw to his astonishment that they wore gray coats. Up to this moment he had no idea the enemy were so near. It was now about 8 o'clock in the evening, and owing to the darkness and the fact of his riding with such speed directly toward them, the skirmishers evidently mistook him for one of their own officers, and allowed him to pass. At this moment he saw the distinguishing flag of the First brigade of WILLIAMS' division (every brigade in the Army of the Potomac carries a distinguishing flag of bright colors) to the left, and still further on. He rode toward it, expecting to deliver the orders to the commander of the brigade. On reaching it he discovered that it had just been captured by a Georgia regiment and was then in the possession of the enemy, by whom he was surrounded. He threw himself upon the neck of his horse and endeavored to escape by leaping the abattis, but he found that the rebels were on every side of him. His horse was shot under him, a blow from a musket dislocated his knee, and he was dragged to the ground in a nearly insensible condition.

He was placed in charge of a guard, who took him a short distance to the rear and to the plank-road, where he met Gen. JACKSON and Staff. JACKSON had at this time formed a column of attack on the plank-road, with the design of flanking our army and obtaining possession of United States Ford. The column consisted of upward of 15,000 men, massed in columns of sections, having three batteries of artillery on the flank. JACKSON was sitting on his horse, at the head of the column, surrounded by his Staff. He wore a new suit of gray uniform, and was a spare man, with a weather-beaten face and a bright grayish-blue eye. He had a peculiarly sad and gloomy expression of countenance, as though he already saw a premonition of his fate. It was but fifteen minutes later that he was mortally wounded. As they came into his presence the guard announced, 'a captured Yankee officer.' Capt. WILKINS asked if it was Maj.-Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON. On being answered in the affirmative, he raised his hat. Gen. JACKSON said: 'A regular army officer, I suppose; your officers do not usually salute ours.' Capt. WILKINS replied: 'No, I am not; I salute you out of respect to you as a gallant officer.' He then asked his name and rank. On being told, he further inquired what corps and commanders were opposed in front. Capt. WILKINS replied that as an officer, he could not return a truthful answer to such questions. JACKSON then turned to the guard and ordered them to search him. He then had in the breast-pocket of his coat HOOKER's confidential orders to corps commanders, giving a plan in part of the campaign, the countersigns of the field for a week in advance, and the field returns, giving the effective strength of the Twelfth corps on the preceding day.

Fortunately, before the guard could carry the orders into execution, a terrific raking fire was opened on JACKSON's column by twenty pieces of artillery, commanded by Capt. BEST, from an eminence on the plank-road. The first eight or ten shots flew over the heads of the column. The men and gunners dismounted, leaving their horses and guns. Our artillery soon got the range with more precision, and the shell and round shot richotted and ploughed through this dense mass of the enemy with terrific effect. Shells were continually bursting, and the screams and groans of the wounded and dying could be heard on every side. As an instance of the terrible effect of this fire, one of the guard was struck by a solid shot just below the hips, sweeping off both his legs. A battery came dashing up, but when they got into the vortex of the fire the gunners fled, deserting their guns, and could not be made to man them. An officer, splendidly mounted and equipped, attempted in a most gallant manner to rally them. A ball struck him on the neck, completely severing his head from his body, and leaving his spinal column standing. His body rolled to the ground, and the horse galloped to the rear. One of the shells struck a caisson full of artillery ammunition, which, exploding, ascended in a crater of various colored flame, and showered down on the heads of the men below a mass of fragments of shot and shell. The loss inflicted by this fire must have been terrible, placing considerable over one thousand men *hors du combat*, and effectually breaking up the contemplated attack of the column.

An officer of JACKSON's Staff subsequently stated that it was about fifteen minutes after this that Gen. JACKSON with Staff advanced to the front to reconnoitre our position, having accomplished which he returned by a different path toward his own men, who, mistaking his approach for that of a party of our cavalry, fired upon him, killing and wounding four of his Staff, and wounding JACKSON once in the right arm and twice in the left arm and hand.

While Capt. WILKINS was being taken to the rear he devoted his attention to disposing of the important paper which he had on his person. He dare not take them from his pocket to attempt to tear them up, but continuously placed his hand in his pocket, and worked the papers into a ball, and as they were passing along, got them into his bosom and finally into his arm-pit under his arm, where he carried them all that night. The next morning the guard halted to get their breakfasts, and a soldier was trying to kindle a fire to cook some coffee which they had taken from our men. The wood was damp, and the fire refused to burn. The soldier swore at it until his patience gave out, when Capt. WILKINS asked him if he would not like some kindlings, and handed him the important papers. The soldier took them, and, not dreaming of their importance, used them to kindle the fire."

A Raid into Rebeldom.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Wednesday, May 20.

Within the past three days a most daring raid has been made into one of the richest portions of the enemy's country, and the success was equal to the boldness of the undertaking.

The expedition, which was conducted by both land and water, was commanded by Col. KILPATRICK. It started from the headquarters of Gen. KEYES on Wednesday, and returned yesterday. In the interim the counties of Mathews and Gloucester were well scoured. All the warehouses containing grain were sacked, the mills burned, and everything that could in any way aid the rebels was destroyed or captured. Three hundred horses, 250 head of cattle, 200 sheep and 100 mules, together with a large number of contrabands, were brought back by the raiders.

The rebel farmers were all taken by surprise. They had not expected a demonstration of the kind. Not only were they made to surrender everything that could be of the least use to us, but they were compelled to be silent spectators of the destruction of their agricultural implements.

The country into which the expedition penetrated has, for a long time, been furnishing immense amounts of supplies to the rebels. Warehouses were thickly established in the sections through which it passed, loaded with grain and provisions, to be forwarded to Richmond and other accessible points in possession of the rebels. By destroying all that we could not transport we deprive the rebels of that which they might at some future day obtain, if it were left undisturbed.

The farmers will no longer be able to till their grounds to raise crops for the rebels, when their implements are rendered useless. Coupled with this, they have been deprived of their slaves. The crops that are now in the ground will go unharvested, and be of no value. While no force was near they redoubled their exertions to raise grain for the Confederates. But their labors have been rendered futile by our unexpected raid.

We will not give numbers, but it is not out of place to remark that the force was comparatively small, the infantry proceeding on the gunboats *Morris* and *Crusader* up the North and East Rivers, while the cavalry and light artillery went by land.

No enemy was encountered, the country being clear from all rebels, except a few who are at home on furlough. Two of these were taken prisoners. Another was at a house where one of our cavalrymen stopped, and not recognized at first as a rebel soldier was questioned whether there were any firearms in the house. He replied that there were not. While the cavalryman was turning around, the rebel seized a loaded gun, which was concealed near at hand, and attempted to fire at the Union soldier. But the cap merely snapped; the gun did not go off. The cavalryman drew his pistol and shot his would-be-murderer, who proved to be a marine in the service of the Confederates. By the way of parenthesis, it may be remarked that the rebel was injured past recovery.

The country scoured by the expedition is represented as being under extremely good cultivation, but it will not remain so long if there be any likelihood of the rebels reaping the benefit of it.

Confederate Vessels at Glasgow.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes the following extract from a letter written by an observant American, who was in Edinburgh on the 8th inst.:

"I have no heart to-day for the beauties of Edinburgh, and can scarcely go abroad with a zest this morning, and all for thinking of what I saw in Glasgow yesterday, on both sides of the Clyde. Thirty steamers, I was told, have been bought there for Confederate service during the last three months; twelve of them during the last week. A majority of these are small wooden paddle-wheel boats, capable of carrying two tiers or layers of cotton bales in their cabins. They run or fly some sixteen or eighteen miles an hour, and are called the fastest craft in the world. They are intended, of course, to run out the cotton from the blockaded ports. They look lean and lathy as Thames wherries. The prices paid for them are between £7,500 and £8,000 apiece. The Glasgowers consider this free and spasmodic use of the cash obtained by the Confederate loan in Europe to savor a little of desperation. They consider these prices excessive, and really begin to dream that the South may be in great straits, to behave so. Anti-Slavery sentiment, however, is increasing sympathy with the North from day to day."

Earthquakes in Egypt.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Alexandria on the 27th ult., says: "Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt here on Wednesday night last, the 22d inst., at 10¾ o'clock. During the evening, the sky was very much overcast by huge, thick clouds, as black as ink; an extraordinary noise was also heard from time to time, until immediately preceding the shock it deepened into a loud roar, as if the dashing of the sea upon the rocks mingled with the dull, heavy sounds produced by the approach of numerous wagons were borne along on the wind, which blew a perfect hurricane. Many persons, fearing the consequences of a third shock, left their houses, and remained until midnight in the Place des Consuls."

The Levant *Herald* of Thursday, April 30, says:

"A telegram received yesterday evening from Smyrna by the Greek Patriarch, reports the occurrence of a most disastrous earthquake at Rhodes on the 22d instant, resulting in the destruction of 2,000 houses and a proportionate loss of human life. The news of the calamity had reached Smyrna by a special steamer sent by the Governor of the island for tents and other material succor for the surviving victims of the disaster. A similar requisition has been addressed to the Porte, and an Admiralty steamer will leave to-day or to-morrow with a supply of tents and other requisites."

Obituary.

—Col. J. Richter Jones, of the Fifty-eighth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, who was killed near Newbern, was a son of the late Rev. Horatio Gates Jones, D. D., of Roxborough, Philadelphia County, Penn., and was born in the year 1804. He received his academical education at the Germantown Academy, and graduated with high honors at the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1821, in the same class with Hon. John Cadwalader, Antony Caussat and Robert M. Barr. Having studied law, he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar on Nov. 17, 1827, and continued to practice until the year 1836, when he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia, and held that office until his term expired by limitation under the new Constitution in 1847. When the rebellion broke out Col. Jones took high ground in support of the Government, maintaining that the preservation of the Union was worth all the blood and treasure that could be expended. He early offered his services to the War Department, and in July, 1861, received authority to raise a regiment, which by great exertion he succeeded in doing. He was commissioned as Colonel of the Fifty-eighth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1861, and located his camp in Roxborough, where it remained until January, 1862. On the 8th of March, 1862, he left Philadelphia with his regiment for Fortress Monroe, and was in the advance when the attack was made on Norfolk, and was among the first to enter that city. He remained at Portsmouth, Va., until October, 1861, when he was sent to Suffolk, where he performed some bold movements on the Blackwater. Longing for more active service, he was transferred to the Department of North Carolina, under Gen. FOSTER, and reached Newbern in January, 1863, and his regiment was marched to the outposts, about eight miles from Newbern, which position it has occupied ever since.

—Hon. William Temple, Member of Congress elect from Delaware, died at his residence, in Smyrna, on Thursday morning last. The Wilmington *Gazette* gives the following sketch of his life: "Mr. Temple was about fifty-two years of age. He was Governor of Deleware nearly four years, having succeeded to that office, by reason of his position of Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the death of Gov. Mall, who, being Speaker of the Senate, had become Governor on the death of Gov. Stockton, and lived but a few months thereafter. As Speaker of the House, and subsequently Governor, Mr. Temple won the esteem of a large portion of the people of our State. He had also acquired a high reputation as a merchant in Smyrna for many years; and had he lived to fill his term as a Member of Congress, we doubt not that he would have been no less successful in performing his duties to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Temple leaves an interesting family to deplore his death, which will be deeply felt by a very large circle of friends, aside from his political associates. His place will have to be filled by a special election, called by the Governor, previous to the meeting of Congress in December next."

—Judge Manierre, a prominent citizen of Chicago, died on Thursday, May 21. He was born in New-London, Conn., in 1819, served as clerk in a broker's office in this City for a short time; went to Chicago in 1835, where he entered upon the study of the law. In 1840 he was admitted to the Bar; acted for some time as Deputy Clerk of the County Circuit Court, as School Commissioner, Alderman, and in 1855 was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, embracing Cook and Lake Counties.

A CASE OF DOMESTIC INFIDELITY.—A peculiar case of conjugal infidelity has lately transpired in this city, and is causing so much talk in the streets among those who love to dwell upon such matters, that no harm can result from a reference to the affair in print. A week ago the wife of an enterprising young man, engaged in the manufacturing and mercantile business on Exchange-street, suddenly left her husband and an infant, and went westward—just where does not yet appear. She was accompanied as far as Batavia by a young man, who returned to the city immediately. It is possible that she may be residing in that village or vicinity. What makes this case peculiar, and, we may say, peculiarly aggravating, is the fact that the deserted husband purchased, some time since, the house and lot where he resided, and had it conveyed to his wife, that she and her children might enjoy it in any emergency which might deprive him of his property. As a mark of gratitude to the confiding husband who thus made provision for his family, the wife lately conveyed this homestead to another party without the knowledge or consent of her husband, and after she had departed he found that she had taken with her the proceeds of the sale or had squandered them here. The matter has been put into the hands of competent persons to investigate, and it may be shown that other parties than those referred to, who have heretofore had a good standing in community, are implicated in this transaction. The woman who has departed is about 20 years of age. While her husband has no positive proof of her infidelity before leaving home, he has, we are told, such circumstantial evidence as makes her guilt conclusive to his mind. Names are withheld to await the institution of legal proceedings, when all will become the property of the public.—*Rochester Democrat, May 22.*

THE PRIZE STEAMER ARIES.—The evidence before the United States District Court, in the case of the prize steamer *Aries*, shows that she was built in Sunderland, England, a little more than a year ago, and was owned by a Spaniard named F. P. OBICINI. She has made one voyage to Charleston, and brought a cargo of cotton out of that port. She afterward sailed from Gibara, in Cuba, ostensibly for New-York, but really for Charleston, and was captured by the *Stettin*, near that port. The master, who has been here and returned to England, put in no claim for the vessel. The only claim is by the British Consul, rather a formal and official claim, in behalf of vessel and cargo, for British owners.

A claim is put in for the cargo by Messrs. RIERA, THIBAUT & Co., of New-York, as agents for Messrs. L. MUNNE & Co., of Gibara, Cuba. Their affidavit states only that the cargo was consigned to them. There were on board, when captured, four Spaniards as passengers, who were undoubtedly the real owners of the cargo, and no doubt is entertained of their purpose to run the blockade. Both vessel and cargo were condemned.—*Boston Traveller, May 23.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to a late hour last night, no later official advices had been received from Gen. GRANT'S army. A dispatch received in Cincinnati yesterday, *via* Memphis—date not given—says no fighting had taken place since Monday. Most of the river batteries had been silenced, and the gunboats were engaged in shelling the rest.

A gentleman, whose representations, we are assured, may be relied upon, who left the vicinity of Vicksburgh as late as Sunday last, gives an account of affairs in Gen. GRANT'S army calculated to correct the false impressions of the situation of that army which have been given the public by exaggerated telegrams. He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack on their rear, and at the time he left were in the finest spirits, and confident of their ability to capture Vicksburgh and its garrison. The attack on the fortifications on Friday, the 22d, was not made by the entire army, as before reported, but by a force under Gen. BLAIR, which assaulted the principal rebel battery, but failed to capture it. Gen. GRANT'S base of supplies is on the Yazoo, and is perfectly secure. And, what is of extreme importance, reinforcements were arriving as rapidly as required. Semi-official dispatches from Memphis reached the Government on Friday, with reports from Vicksburgh to the 25th—Monday. At that time nothing had been heard of JOE JOHNSTON.

Our Washington dispatches give the reports of persons arriving from the Rappahannock, that large columns of LEE'S army have been discovered in motion in the rear of their river front—one considerable body moving southward. The main movements, however, appear to be in the direction of Kelly's Ford and Culpepper. It is believed that LEE is making preparations to demonstrate on some part of our lines.

We learn from Washington that MOSEBY'S guerrillas made their appearance yesterday at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with artillery, and destroyed a train standing on the track there, consisting of a locomotive and ten cars. Gen. STAHL subsequently attacked the rebels, and succeeded in capturing their artillery—two pieces—and several of the men. At last accounts he was in hot pursuit of the others, with a good prospect of catching them.

It is believed in Cincinnati that the Army of the Cumberland—Gen. ROSECRANS'—is in motion. No dispatches from Murfreesboro were received yesterday.

We have important intelligence from the Indian country this morning, which indicates serious trouble in Missouri once more, unless prompt measures are taken to prevent it. A considerable rebel force, under Gens. STEELE, COOPER and McINTOSH, supposed to be the advance of PRICE'S new army, crossed the Arkansas on the 20th near Fort Gibson. Col. PHILLIPS, commanding our forces in that vicinity, had a severe fight with them and succeeded in driving them back, though his force was greatly inferior. They are reported to number about 11,000, and were at last accounts massed on Col. PHILLIPS' front. Col. PHILLIPS has only 3,000 men and a battery, but is well fortified. Dispatches from Fort Larned, received in Leavenworth, also state that a large rebel force, Texans and Indians, is approaching from the Southwest, with the intention of intercepting the trains on the way to New-Mexico. The forces on the frontier, under Gen. BLUNT, are believed to be inadequate to the task now before them.

The gunboat *Naumkeag*, commanded by Capt. JOHN ROGERS, of Pittsburgh, has arrived at Wheeling, from Charlestown, on the Kanawha. Previous to leaving, the most valuable parts of the machinery in the salt works were removed, so that should the rebels get possession of them they will find them useless. Capt. ROGERS also caused to be removed from the works a large quantity of salt that had accumulated, but which could not be got to market.

Some days ago a party of Osage Indians went into Fort Scott for ammunition. They reported they had had a fight with the guerrilla MATTHEWS, and had succeeded in killing him and twenty or twenty-five of his gang. A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Times* says: "They chopped off the heads of eighteen rebels and piled them up together. I did not learn that they took any prisoners. Indians understand bushwhackers tolerably well, and don't care about being bothered with them as prisoners of war, consequently they leave them in the *bush*, if found there."

The Government has finally determined to have sales of cotton by public outcry, in the City of Memphis, twice a month—on the first and third Mondays. The first sale will take place on the 15th day of next month. These sales will be under the general direction of the Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, (Mr. MELLON,) and while they afford opportunities for honorable competition, the Louisville *Journal* thinks they will probably prove a sovereign cure for that fell disease known as "cotton on the brain."

It is stated that Secretary STANTON has ordered that all rebel officers out on parole be placed under close arrest, and no more paroles are to be granted until further orders.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 21st and Londonderry on the 22d, arrived off Cape Race on Friday afternoon, and a summary of her news is telegraphed. Her advices, which are five days later, are politically unimportant. There was a great feeling of suspense regarding American affairs, and a desire to hear further news. Rumors of an armistice between the North and South had been dispelled by the *Glasgow*, which arrived out on the 22d. This created buoyancy in the Liverpool Cotton market, and prices, which had been declining during the week, nearly recovered. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Consols for money 93⅛.

Hon. J. D. VAN BUREN has received the appointment of Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, on Gov. SEYMOUR'S Staff.

Major H. Z. CURTIS has been appointed Adjutant-General of the District of Kansas, with headquarters at Leavenworth.

The Committee of the General Assembly of Kentucky, charged with superintending the interment of the remains of Gen. NELSON, at Camp Dick Robinson, have fixed upon the 17th of June next as the day for the ceremonies. The remains will be removed on the morning of the 14th of June to the Lexington and Louisville depot; thence to Lexington on the 15th; and thence to the camp at Hickman bridge on the 16th. Rev. D. R. CAMPBELL, President of Georgetown College, will deliver the oration.

The entire amount realized by the sale of the prize steamer *Bermuda* and cargo was half a million of dollars, the half of which will be distributed among the captors—the officers and crew of the steamer *Mercedita*—as soon as the appeal taken to the Supreme Court is decided, should the decision of the Court below be sustained.

Flour was less active and less buoyant on Saturday. Wheat and Corn were in good request, but at irregular prices. Oats were brisker and dearer. Pork was depressed and lower. Bacon was more active. Lard was heavy and drooping. Firecrackers, Tallow and Molasses were actively sought after. Hay was plenty and salable at former rates. Whisky was quiet and rather heavy. Cotton was dull. Freights exhibited less animation, with 603 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

War and Religion.

If it is to be lamented that a state of civil war is impoverishing many of the established charities of the land, and occasioning in the army many defections from a previously moral and orderly life, it must be conceded that it has brought into exercise, if not into existence, other charities of a more practical sort, and burnished other characters till they shine as the pure gold of humanity. Missionary societies, foreign and domestic, Bible societies, tract societies, church organizations for numberless local objects, sectarian and secular, have found their incomes greatly reduced since the beginning of the rebellion. The "sittings" in numerous places of worship have fallen off; in hundreds of instances, especially in the Western rural districts, churches and meeting-houses have been closed; the "sheep" have wandered off to the war, and the "shepherds," having nothing left to tend, have followed them, seeking position and support in the army as chaplains. In their new posts many have nobly reduced to practice the Christian duties they had so long taught, while others, lapsing into the world's ways of wickedness, have brought dishonor on the profession of their lives.

We have at the present time not less, perhaps, than seven hundred regiments in the field. If we allow a chaplain to every regiment, (and there are but few in which the *salary* of a chaplain is not paid,) it will be seen that seven hundred "preachers" have left the civic field of gospel labor in pulpit and Sunday School, and are now in the discharge of the mixed duties of camp life, preaching to, praying with, and watching over the men while in camp, writing letters for soldiers, helping pitch tent and cook after a weary march, rallying the home-sick and soul-sick, and now and then, when the flesh as well as spirit is of a combative turn, taking a hand in skirmish and battle. As for consolations to the wounded and dying, there is little opportunity to offer either while the battle rages; and when the fight is over the hospital receives the sufferers, to which place of meditation or agony but few chaplains are able to follow.

It is lamented by the religious organs that ministers who have gone to the army have not improved greatly in their spiritual character, nor enlarged the sphere of their usefulness. Certain it is, that notwithstanding their presence and their efforts to reform soldiers, the same demoralization that has attended armies in all ages of the world is noted in ours. Curses come in volleys from mouths that never uttered an oath at home. Chicken roosts are invaded without remorse by men who, previously to enlistment, would not have taken a pin's worth from a neighbor without permission. Nothing but the sternest discipline prevents every army in the field from becoming a ravaging, plundering horde; and this is true not of our armies only, but of those of the enemy—and not now only, but always. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, deeds have been and are daily committed, by the soldiery, of immorality and crime that savages alone might be expected to indulge in.

The chaplains do not succeed in preventing these works. They are not able to do so. They have not strength to buffet the strong current of passion and disorder that is the concomitant of war. After a brief effort to do so, in most cases they despair of the task, and drift with the sentiment of the camp, offering hardly a protest against the vices and peccadilloes that prevail on every hand.

When we consider the effects of the war, from this high moral stand-point, we see enough, apparently, to discourage the consistent Christian. The paralysis of missionary enterprise, the closing of churches, the dispersion of congregations, the scattering of preachers and their resort to unclerical modes of life, and lastly, the defection of thousands of persons in camp from the faith that they professed and held in exemplary consistency in civil life—all argue the existence of what is styled "a very low state of religion" in the land.

This is doubtless one of the curses of the war, for which Christians should see how far they themselves may be responsible in part. There is no reason to suppose that the Christian world would suffer so profoundly from the war, if those professing to lead and instruct it were in no wise guilty of a spirit and practices deserving chastisement.

But while there is good ground for the humiliation of the Christian world in view of the afflictions that have come upon the Church, there is also reason to rejoice that the spirit of religion is shining out in beautiful splendor in practical charities that the necessities of the war give occasion for. Never before, in any age or country, has the same anxious care and attention been bestowed on the victims of war, as have been witnessed in the present civil strife. The soldier has gone forth surrounded by every comfort and safeguard that imagination could suggest a need for. When he breaks down and faints by the way, he is gathered up by new appliances of army convenience and cared for in hospitals whose excellence is without a parallel. In his wounds upon the battlefield he has not been left as a castaway, no longer useful to himself or his country, but tenderly borne away and nursed through weary weeks, months and years if need be, by the hands of faithful attendants, if so be he may be restored, even a wreck, to the home and family that loved him. The exhaustless generosity of the nation is poured out upon the soldier, well or wounded; his wife and little ones are cared for, and their wants temporal, mental and spiritual, are ministered to. There has never been, since the first days of the Church, a more magnificent exemplification of that all-embracing Christian love and charity which teaches men to visit the fatherless and widow; to succor, help and comfort the distressed; to divide with the poor; to relieve the sick; to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, than has been witnessed in this country during the prevalence of the war. If there be offsets to this honorable and blessed fact, in the lapse of some unworthy priests, and the defection of many professedly moral people from the ways of virtue, we may credit the latter to an inherent hypocrisy that has been led to throw off its cloak in the mad carnival of war, and yet claim for our people a substantial advance in virtue and true Christianity.

Railways and Romance.

The popular novelists have, thus far, only nibbled at the fruitful subject of railway financiering. DICKENS, at various times, incidentally, and LEVER, in more elaborate form, have made some use of the theme for public amusement or instruction; but there is a world of unexplored plottings, involving grotesque and tragic incident in about an equal degree, which a master hand might illustrate with great success.

In the absence of a skillful manipulator, the ground is partially occupied by certain of those drivellers who do the facetious work of the cheaper British monthlies. And to the aid of this class there has come a magazine which has, at least, a respectable history, and had once some character to lose. Evidently for the gratification of its animosity against this country, the editor of *Ebony* has admitted into the current number what is intended to be a cutting burlesque on the accepted mode of "engineering" American railway schemes in the London money market. The article is so fearfully stupid that we can only justify a reference to it on the ground of its supplying a convenient text for a timely allusion to one specimen of British railway "engineering," which might supply more ample scope for the satirists of *Blackwood*, than any railway financiering project of this country or of modern times.

First, however, as to *Blackwood* and its humor. The satirist calls his story "My Investment in the Far West," and he first introduces us to a small dinner party at his villa at Stamford Hill, where we meet Col. Coriolanus Sling—a "Yankee," of course; also, Dr. Titus A. C. Bett, a countryman of Sling's, and mixed up with him in a scheme for raising the wind on the prospectus of "The Great Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway." The Colonel brings his introduction from Cassius Corkey, a former American Secretary of Legation, and the esteemed friend of the satiric writer in *Blackwood*, living, as we have seen, at a villa at Stamford Hill. The names of the American party, it will be noticed, are supposed to convey to the reader some notion of the satirist's humor; and in order to make the point of the thing more telling, we are supplied with specimens of the conversational powers of Col. Sling, after the following fashion—the host of Stamford Hill forgetting that he had previously told us that his own wife and his other female relations were intensely pleased with the Colonel's manner and address, an admission as candid as it is significant of the breeding and taste of the ladies in question. The heavy part of the dinner is supposed to be over, and the gentlemen of the party are enjoying their wine. The time is, therefore, extremely opportune to open out on the Great Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway, and, after some preliminary skirmishing, the two Americans are momentarily put off their guard by the British capitalist inquiring why they didn't ask the moneyed men of their own country to join in the great undertaking in question?

> "'Hush!' said Col. SLING, 'walls have auriculars, and spies are always on the watch to report the words of Columbia's children. It is well known that your arbitrary Government has long adopted the wicked maxim, due to the crafty forethought of your PITT, Earl of HOLLAND, that America's danger is England's opportunity.'"

Such is the style (we need quote no more of it) of the American Colonel, who undertakes to hoodwink the great British capitalist at Stamford Hill villa; who wins the regard of the ladies of the Stamford Hill family; who ultimately, in conjunction with Dr. Titus A. C. Bett, a morose and boorish ruffian, much coarser than his companion, succeeds in getting the said capitalist and his friends to invest largely in a moonshine railway beyond the Mississippi; and finally, who are caught (by a stroke of luck) in the act of decamping, after several intervening months, with the entire paid-up capital.

The manner in which the swindle is found out is too elaborately clumsy and stupid to permit us to follow it in detail. But our Stamford Hill hero resolves to visit the United States and see for himself what are the prospects of the Nauvoo and Nebraska Railway. He gets some scraps of information from various "Yankees" and Western men, but he has his eyes most thoroughly opened by the kindly and gentlemanly aid of a General he meets out West. We are told, with great circumstantiality, that this General is of a good Virginia family—truthful, and therefore different from his countrymen in the Northern States; a man, indeed, whose breeding, and style and tone are unmistakable. This excellent and gentlemanly person tells the British capitalist not only all he specially wants to know; but he opens up for him a broad field of philosophic speculation, bearing on the innate differences of character which have led to the existing civil war. The "habits, principles and aspirations" of the two peoples were found, on conversation with the Virginia General, to be all different; and that explained, first, how the amiable capitalist of Stamford Hill had been swindled out of his money, and next, how, likewise, the rebellion came to pass.

The facility with which our satirical friend brings his premises and conclusions into harmony is almost as marvelous as the unutterable dullness of his humor and the pointlessness of his satire.

But if *Blackwood* is anxious to pursue this theme of railway swindling, we can tell him where he may find a subject on which a really clever satirist might found a story not only marvelous, but truthful. If he will seek the confidence of the present Governor of British Guiana, he will be able to learn how three penniless adventurers from the neighboring Canadian Provinces—barely more than ten years ago—entered the London money market with a railway scheme far more formidable than the Nauvoo and Nebraska Road; how they formed a conspiracy first with a notorious English railway jobber, and afterward with the financial agents of the Provinces; how they pledged the faith of the Parliament and Government of their country, without even the semblance of authority, to pay 15 per cent. dividends; how they dragged thousands of unsuspecting people, widows, orphans and aged clergymen, into their villainous schemes; how they pushed on, and lied, and swindled, and cheated, until they had raised in one form or another actually $60,000,000—on not one farthing of which has any interest been paid, and the whole of which may be said to be sunk to the depths of perdition. Let *Blackwood* get these facts from the British Governor already referred to—the chief of the three conspirators, who first became millionaires, and afterwards rose to high official distinction under the Crown, as the reward of their plundering dexterity. Let him get these worthies for the chief characters in his next story. They will put Col. Coriolanus Sling and Dr. Titus A. C. Betts to the blush at the very opening of the plot. Let *Blackwood*, moreover, employ for the occasion some chap who is at least one degree above downright stupidity. The story, we suggest, is too rich to be committed to a jackass.

The Bloody Siege of Vicksburgh.

Whatever may be the issue of the conflict that has been, and perhaps still is raging, in and around Vicksburgh, there can scarcely be a doubt that it will take its place on the page of history as one of the most desperate, stubbornly contested and bloody, that has ever been fought. Commencing with the fight at Big Black River, twelve miles in the rear of Vicksburgh, and coming down to the latest struggles in the trenches that we have any account of, it will be found that there has been a fortnight of battle and siege, with artillery at close quarters, with musketry and with the bayonet, and in the hand-to-hand encounters that storming attacks consist of. According to all accounts Gen. GRANT'S army moved up to the investment of Vicksburgh with irresistible determination and unflinching valor—STEELE'S corps on the right, McPHERSON'S in the centre and McCLERNAND'S on the left—each to its appointed place, with the steadiness of veterans of a hundred fields. And after they had reached the base of the hills on whose heights the enemy rested, confident in the strength of their batteries, the work was renewed, and has been continued with a purpose inflexible as fate, our men taking no account of wounds or death, but closing up every breach in their ranks and pressing on to grasp what they felt to be a foreordained victory.

We know that our brave troops have been fighting against fearful disadvantages. They have had to climbs hills whose slopes were swept in every direction by direct and enfilading fires from well-covered and well-served artillery. They have had to clear rifle-pits, from which lines of rifles first delivered into their ranks murderous fires at close range. They have had to charge over breastworks that gleamed with sheets of living flames from cannon and musketry. We have had some experience on the Rappahannock of the fatality of a battle conducted under such circumstances. The unhappy fight at Fredericksburgh was something like it. But BURNSIDE'S army was only a few hours under the concentrated fire of the hill batteries and the musketry from the division lying behind that fatal stone wall. And BURNSIDE recrossed the river 10,000 weaker than he went over.

We know how different has been the contest at Vicksburgh as to duration. Day after day our troops have faced the same terrible fortifications—one line taken only to find another as formidable within, and that taken only to find a third frowning grimly upon them.

But our army and its brave officers have never contemplated aught but a decisive victory—cost what it may. They have gone forward to take Vicksburgh. They seem to breathe the spirit to take it, though every man in the army should lay down his life in the attempt. The manner in which they have proceeded thus far leads us to believe that nothing short of the practical annihilation of the heroic army will prevent the realization of their own and the country's hope.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.—At the breaking out of the war, there were just half a million slaves in Virginia to twice that number of white people. A gentleman, a native and resident of Virginia, who lives close to the rebel lines, and has had excellent opportunities to learn the condition of affairs in that State, assures us that at least two-thirds of its slave population have been carried from it, or have decamped from it since the rebellion begun. Probably not less than seventy or eighty thousand have freed themselves, or been freed by the advance of our armies; while tens of thousands have been sent down to the Carolinas or Georgia to save them from the contingencies of war. Beside all these, some twenty thousand have been taken from their owners, and are employed in various services connected with the rebel army or the war.

If these statements even approximate accuracy, it will be seen that the negro element is being pretty rapidly eliminated from the Old Dominion. There have not been as small a number of slaves within her borders for a hundred years past as there is now.

The Conscription—Freemen in Trouble.

The Copperhead evening organ was careful last night to inform its readers of a further invasion of the liberty of the citizen by a party of civil and military officials. During the afternoon of yesterday, a company of gentlemen, of the order vulgarly termed *bummers*, were peaceably enjoying themselves in a public bar-room near the Old Bowery Theatre, when an enrolling clerk entered the house in pursuance of his duties. Having taken the names of the proprietor and his regular boarders, the clerk, in conformity with his instructions, was proceeding to enroll the less solvent *habitués* of the place, when the latter showed signs of resistance, which ultimately led to their arrest by a Provost-Marshal's guard; not, however, before they had roughly handled the civil officer, and turned him forcibly into the street.

The case may not possibly be followed up by a public demonstration; but it nevertheless has its hardships. The life of the bummer has its pleasures, as some of their party organs may possibly have happened to learn from experience. It is a life, at least, which appears to be steadily and consistently followed; and we are bound, therefore, to suppose that the gentlemen arrested, yesterday, for resisting the preliminary process of enrollment, felt very keenly the invasion of their rights. The trouble, however, is that we see no means of special exemption for them. Their organs might, however, afford them some measure of consolation by quoting, textually, that portion of the Conscription act which exempts from military service that particular class of citizens who have, at any period of their lives, done service in any of the State Reformatories.

The prophesied resistance to Conscription laws—it is worth noticing—comes almost exclusively from the trading interest which these recusant Bowery gentlemen patronize, to the exclusion almost of every other craft or profession. Get even but momentarily into the precincts of a *bummer's* retreat, and you will get as complete a summary of the constitutional objections to the conscription as you will find in even the best-informed journals of the Copperhead persuasion. So truly, indeed, is this the case, that it becomes impossible to say that the instincts of human beings, even in conditions of the gravest financial embarrassment, will become so blunted as to make them indifferent to the immunities of citizens. We submit, however, to those who so eagerly parade these grievances, that the safety of their clients from service lies mainly, if not exclusively, in one of the exemption clauses of the act itself, to which an early appeal should be made.

THE CITY HALL PARK.—There is a very great difference, these Summer days, between the appearance of City Hall Park and Union Park. Union Park, with its luxuriant and verdant grass plots, its heavily-foliaged, nicely-kept trees, its singing birds, its fountain, its tidy domestics and troops of romping children—all these things of a pleasant afternoon give it a cheerful and animated aspect. But the condition and appearance of City Hall Park is a disgrace to the City. In all that part of it fronting the City Hall, the grass has been completely trampled out of existence; the trees are scarred and battered, and many of them withered; the guard-chains which inclose the grass plots have nearly all been broken down and carried off; while the irregular and vile-looking rows of wooden chain-posts stand in dismal disconnectedness. Foul and ragged recruiting-tents are pitched here and there and everywhere; and the desolate and mournful aspect of the region is only relieved by a touch of the tragi-comic, in the presence of that awful bit of brown-stone blasphemy in which the metropolis caricatures the Father of his Country. The dirty children and hard-faced boys who hang around the Park, and fight in it, seem to partake of the spirit of the place and grow continually more foul and desperate.

We urge—we were about to say the conscript fathers of the City, but we prefer not to speak of the conscription—we urge the venerable fathers of the Common Council to take a look at the Park in which the municipal Senate-House stands—to take a look at it through their artistic and æsthetic eyes and faculties. Is it not offensive and pitiful?

It is not likely that we shall again have the Park in its gay garb of olden time, with its green-sward, flowers and fountain; and it would probably be as well to make in it the few alterations needed to convert it into an open level public walk or esplanade. Let the chain-posts and other encumbrances be taken up, and the whole space made into a smooth, level floor; let the dead trees be cut down, and those not yet dead be trimmed and put in order; let the lamp-posts be properly arranged; if we must have recruiting tents in the Park, let the Common Council insist that they shall at least be respectable ones, and planted in proper positions; let the caricature of WASHINGTON be at least capsized and put in a recumbent posture, if there be any natural, national or municipal law forbidding its removal from the Park; and let the numerous other improvements which suggest themselves to every man of taste or feeling on looking at the Park, be made. It need cost nothing. The wood alone that might be got from the chain posts and decayed trees would pay all the expenses. What Alderman or Councilman, who has a soul for high art and the glory of the Metropolis, will move in the matter?

The Prussian Cabinet and the Lower Chamber.

Never, during the height of his power, did STRAFFORD dare to treat with such insolence the Commons of England as M. VON BISMARK and his colleagues show toward the Prussian Deputies. The Government are evidently bent on provoking an outburst on the part of the Lower Chamber, and if they fail to do so, the fault will not be theirs. Hardly a question has of late been brought forward in that assembly on which one or other of the Ministers has not heaped insult on the popular Deputies. When the motion of M. TWESTEN, touching Schleswig-Holstein, was under discussion, M. VON BISMARK told the House that if the Government thought proper to go to war with Denmark, it would do so whether the members of that body approved of the act or not, although constitutionally the said Government could raise neither a thaler nor a soldier for any such purpose, without the consent of the Chambers. This was a tolerably audacious expression of contempt for the Deputies, but the Minister-President had not yet given full vent to his insolence, and at a subsequent period of the day, the Deputies had to endure another slight at his hands. VON BISMARK'S second breach of policy and good manners was occasioned thus: It is customary for some at least of the Ministers to be present during every important debate. All of them, however, chancing to be absent at the time referred to, Dr. VIRCHOW proposed that the Chamber should in consequence adjourn. Whereon the Minister-President suddenly reentered from an adjoining apartment, and assured honorable members that the debate might continue, as he could hear outside every syllable uttered there. The *sang froid* of the Premier roused the ire of one of the Deputies, who remarked that such conduct was highly disrespectful to the House, which had assembled not to be thus trifled with, but to transact the national business. This reproof, however, did not disconcert his Excellency in the least, and he replied that he cared not what the Deputy thought of his conduct or language, that he thanked Heaven the gentlemen were blessed with such strong voices, since he could at once listen to their eloquent strains, and engage in official duties which would not brook delay. The Minister, in the absence of his colleagues, was bound to attend during the sitting of the Chamber, and his withdrawal before the close of the debate was an insult to the Deputies; but it was not the act itself, so much as the insolence of his deportment and his bantering tone, while justifying it, that provoked their indignation.

We have yet another illustration of the arrogance of the VON BISMARK Cabinet. In this case, the War Minister comes under notice. Not only do the Prussian Ministers claim to make war or peace, to raise money or troops, without the consent of the Chambers; not only do they claim the right of absenting themselves from its sessions at pleasure; but they contend that they are entitled, even when taking part in its discussions and enjoying its protection, to be exempt from the control of its presiding officer. This question was brought to a test during the late debate on military law. M. VON ROON, the Secretary of War, having made some statement which demanded the correction of the President, refused to give way to that functionary, affirming that the Constitution authorized the members of the Government to speak in the Chamber; that its President had no jurisdiction over them, and that, being in possession of the floor, he should not be prevented from saying all he had to say. The presumption of the Minister, had, however, carried him too far. The patience of the House was at length exhausted, and the President promptly put an end to the scene, by ordering an adjournment.

The conduct of the Prussian Cabinet is as foolish as it is tyrannical. They cannot give the stamp of legality to one of their measures without the assent of the Lower Chamber, and yet, instead of studying to propitiate it, their whole aim has been to exasperate and alienate it. Though they affect to contemn the popular branch of the Diet, however, it is very evident that they hate and fear that body more than they despise it. They so often lay themselves open to its censure that the rigid surveillance exercised by its members over their actions is excessively disgusting to men of their pretensions.

After the cross-examination which the Minister of the Interior had recently to undergo in the Chamber, touching the arbitrary quartering of Russian refugees on the burghers of Inowraclaw, and the exposure there made of the Cabinet's subservience to the Czar, it is not wonderful that VON BISMARK and his colleagues should desire a pretext for getting rid of those censors who so delight in ferreting out ministerial delinquencies.

The President's adjournment of the Chamber, in consequence of the insubordination of M. VON ROON, will probably lead to a crisis. The Ministers have refused to attend its sessions unless the President will renounce his right to control them during debate, and, as the President will not consent to renounce this power, the Chamber and the Cabinet are at a deadlock.

That M. VON BISMARK may avail himself of this pretext for counseling a dissolution, is not improbable; but as hardly any of his measures have passed the House, it is much more probable that, if the President persists in standing up firmly for the rights of his office, the Premier will ultimately abandon his position, and suffer the Deputies to resume the performance of their duties.

Why are we Defeated?

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has of late been exploiting the theory that the reason the Army of the Potomac was defeated at Chancellorsville, and the reason it has been defeated in so many campaigns, is that the soldiers *do not fight* as well as the rebels. It has recently been backed up in its position by the opinion of a Massachusetts officer who was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, carried to Richmond, and has recently been exchanged. It is rather a curious theory certainly to preach in New-England; after what we have seen and heard of the valor and endurance of the troops from that section. But as this officer suffered himself to be taken prisoner by the rebels instead of fighting to the death, it is interesting to hear what he says for and against those of his kidney. After mentioning the circumstances under which he was taken prisoner, he continues:

> Doubtless a great many reasons are given for our most disgraceful and disastrous defeat at Chancellorsville. There is only one real reason, and that the simplest possible. Our army didn't fight as well as that of our enemies. We had every possible advantage. Our numbers more than doubled theirs, till Longstreet's reinforcements came up, which didn't then bring their forces up to 100,000 to oppose our 130,000. Indeed, it would now seem that Longstreet didn't come up at all. We had the advantage of position, and no inconsiderable amount of intrenchment. Gen. Hooker's plan was admirably arranged and excellently carried out, until the fighting took place. He exposed himself in the hottest place of danger, and set an electrifying example of heroism to the whole army. The terrible loss of life among our generals shows that, on the whole, they were not found wanting at their posts of duty. We had men enough, well enough equipped, and well enough posted, to have devoured the ragged, imperfectly armed and equipped host of our enemies from off the face of the earth. Their artillery horses are poor, starved frames of beasts, tied on to their carriages and caissons with odds and ends of rope and strips of rawhide. Their supply and ammunition trains look like a congregation of all the crippled California emigrant trains that ever escaped off the desert out of the clutches of the rampaging Comanche Indians. The men are ill-dressed, ill-equipped, and ill-provided, a set of ragamuffins that a man is ashamed to be seen among, even when he is a prisoner and can't help it. And yet they have beaten us fairly, beaten us all to pieces, beaten us so easily that we are objects of contempt even to their commonest private soldiers, with no shirts to hang out of the holes in their pantaloons, and cartridge boxes tied round their waists with strands of ropes. I say they beat us easily, for there hasn't been much of a fight up here on the bank of the Rappahannock after all, the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. There was an awful noise, for I heard it. There was a tremendous amount of powder exploded, for I saw the smoke of it ascend up to heaven. There was a vast amount of running done "faced by the rear rank," but I cannot learn that there was, in any part of the field, very much real fighting. I have seen men from every part of the ground fought over—men from almost every division of the army—and have inquired diligently after every vestige of conflict, and not one of them all had *seen* a great deal of spirited fighting, though a good many had *heard* a vast amount of it. The particular brigade or regiment or company of each man was captured because the enemy appeared in vast numbers on their flank or in their rear. They didn't fight much because they were so unfortunately situated or surrounded that there wasn't any use in resisting. I never heard of so much cross-firing and enfilading fire, and fire in the rear, in all the histories of battles with which I am acquainted. Do you point to the big lists of the killed and wounded—15,000 or 20,000 on our side—as evidence of the desperateness of the encounter? I tell you that when men get up and run out of their rifle-pits and breastworks like a flock of sheep, instead of staying in and defending them, not only they deserve to be shot, but, as an actual matter of fact, they do get hit and killed about four-fold what would be hurt if they did their soldierly duty like men.
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> Am I saying things that oughtn't to be spoken of out of school? That had better be smoothed over and explained away? I'm not certain about that. I think people ought to understand somewhere about where the truth lies, and I do not think soldiers ought to be eulogized and told that men never fought more gallantly on the face of the earth, and the victory would have been theirs if their officers hadn't mismanaged, when as a matter of fact their officers gallantly did their duty and were left to be killed or captured on the field because their men turned tail and ran away from them—mind, I don't mean to say that this was very generally the case in the late battle. But I do mean to say that according to my best information and belief the great Eleventh corps of our army, attacked by an inferior force of the enemy, gave way with only a shadow of resistance and ran out of their intrenchments like a parcel of frightened deer, thus making a great gap in our grand line of battle and disconcerting all our good arrangements, and opening the way for the disasters that followed. And from all I can learn the Twelfth corps didn't do much better, and though a very large portion of the army did their duty very fairly, I have yet to learn of any considerable body of troops that displayed that real gallantry and determination to win which only can restore a losing battle and atone for the disgraceful flight of the cowards and panic-stricken. I know of whole regiments and brigades, long and heavy lines of battle, that gave way before lines of the enemy so thin and straggling as hardly to be considered more than skirmishers. I saw regiment after regiment and brigade after brigade of those corps I have mentioned come pouring back through our reserves till they covered acres and acres of ground, enough to have made a stand against all the rebels in Virginia, and only breaking our lines and telling such cock-and-bull stories of being cut to pieces in front and surrounded and attacked in the rear as carried evidence of their absurdity on the very face of them, till I could have cried for shame and grief to be obliged to acknowledge myself as belonging to the same army.
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> Still, in spite of all I have said, it is by no means the truth that our men are a parcel of cowards and poltroons. They are as brave as the average of people—quite as brave as our enemies are. But we don't fight in such a common-sense way as they do. Shall I tell you now one of our lines of battle engages? They go in in fine style, steadily, in a good line and without any flinching, halt at what is held to be a desirable point, and at the command commence firing, standing, kneeling, or lying down, as may be ordered. Then, as in all their previous training, they have been taught to load and fire as rapidly as possible, three or four times a minute; they go into the business with all fury, every man vying with his neighbor as to the number of cartridges he can ram into his piece and spit out of it. The smoke arises in a minute or two so you can see nothing where to aim. The noise is deafening and confusing to the last degree. The impression gets around of a tremendous conflict going on. The trees in the vicinity suffer sorely, and the clouds a good deal. By and by the guns get heated and won't go off, and the cartridges begin to give out. The men have become tired with their furious exertions and the excitement and din of their own firing, and without knowing anything about the effect produced upon the enemy, very likely having scarcely had one glimpse of the enemy at all, begin to think they have fought about enough and it is nearly time to retire. Meanwhile the enemy, lying quietly a hundred or two yards in front, crouching on the ground or behind trees, answer our fire very leisurely, as they get a chance for a good aim, about one shot to our 300, hitting about as many as we do, and waiting for the wild tornado of ammunition to pass over their heads, and when our burst of fighting is pretty much over they have only commenced. They probably rise and advance upon us with one of their unearthly yells as they see our fire slackens. Our boys, finding that the enemy has survived such an avalanche of fire as we have rolled in upon him, conclude he must be invincible, and being pretty much out of ammunition, retire. Now, if I had charge of a regiment or brigade, I'd put every man in the guard-house who could be proved to have fired more than twenty rounds in any one battle; I wouldn't let them carry more than their cartridge-box full, (forty rounds,) and have them understand that that was meant to last them pretty much through a campaign, and in every possible way would endeavor to banish the Chinese style of fighting with a big noise and smoke, and imitate rather the backwoods style of our opponents.
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> Whenever we choose to defeat the armies of the rebels, we can do so, and we don't need 500,000 more men to do it with either. There are men enough in Hooker's army now to march straight through to Richmond. Too many men are only an incumbrance. There isn't the general living who has shown his ability to manage properly, certainly, more than a hundred thousand men. All we have to do is to make up our minds not to run before an equal number of the enemy, to keep cool and save our ammunition to shoot something besides trees with, and when the butternuts find we don't run away they will.

Arrival of Gen. Sickles.

Maj. Gen. Sickles, accompanied by two members of his Staff, Maj. H. E. Tremaine and Capt. J. Macduff, arrived in town last evening.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Friday, May 29.

The steamer *Sonora*, Capt. Lapidge, arrived today from Panama, with the New-York mails and passengers.

A fire occurred at Marysville yesterday, resulting in the destruction of a stable and ten horses. The Pacific Hotel and a grocery store adjoining were partially demolished.

A destructive fire occurred in the town of Albany, Oregon, on the 24th inst. Loss $17,000.

(*Special Dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, New-York.*)

San Francisco, May 30—12 M.

The steamer *Brother Jonathan* arrived to-day, bringing $120,000 in treasure from Oregon and $18,000 from British Columbia.

[The above dispatch came through to-day in one hour.]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Moseby's Guerrillas at Catlett's Station.

DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.

Their Subsequent Defeat by Gen. Stahl.

Capture of Two Pieces of Artillery and a Number of the Guerrillas.

Washington, Saturday, May 30.

MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS.

Moseby's guerrillas made their appearance to-day at Catlett's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and this time with artillery, which was brought to bear with effective force on one of our trains standing on the track there. Ten cars and a locomotive were destroyed.

It is certain, however, that Gen. Stahel afterwards gave the guerrilla chieftian the soundest thrashing he has yet received, capturing his artillery (two pieces,) and a number of his men. At last accounts the Union cavalry force was in hot pursuit, expecting to catch the rest.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Private James E. Free, for desertion from Co. I, One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York Volunteers, was sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be shot. The President remitted the sentence, and ordered the prisoner to be restored to duty.

Corp. St. Clair Lancaster, Seventh regiment Maryland Volunteers, found guilty of attempt to excite mutiny, and of desertion, was sentenced to be shot. The President commuted this sentence to imprisonment for one month.

Alexander Spence, a citizen of Norfolk, for setting fire to the store of John H. King, and stealing goods from it, has been sentenced to be shot, and will be executed under Gen. Dix's orders.

Charles H. Harris, a citizen of New-Orleans, formerly a member of the Crescent City regiment, having been found guilty of being a spy, was sentenced to be hung, but the President commuted this punishment to confinement on Ship Island during the war.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that promissory notes made payable nominally on demand and stamped as demand notes, (at the rate of one per cent. for every $200 or any fractional part thereof,) but given and received with an understanding between the parties that demand of payment will not be made within thirty-three days from date, are in fraud of the law, are not appropriately stamped, and where issued on or after June 1, 1863, and not paid within thirty-three days from date, will be invalid and of no effect.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, May 30.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS.

Medical Inspector, Dr. G. K. Johnson has recently inspected the corps hospitals at Aquia and Potomac Creeks, and will soon submit to the department a detailed report. These hospitals exhibit a remarkable exemption from mortality in the operations. This is attributed to the excellent physical condition of the officers and men previous to the battle, as well as to the completeness of the arrangements and skillful attendance in the hospitals. Scarcely a case of amputation has terminated fatally. An amputation of the hip joint was performed in the second division, first corps hospital; an operation which is almost invariably followed by death, and consequently has, it is said, been discarded in European and American surgery. The patient is now in a fair way of recovery.

A PRESENTATION.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the New-York Ninth State Militia, to-day, presented Dr. Charles J. Nordquist, Chief Surgeon of the Second division, First corps, with a superb American chronometer and massive chain, valued at $260, in appreciation of his character and services while Surgeon of their regiment. The occasion was the second anniversary of that gallant regiment's departure from home in the service of their country. The Ninth have suffered severely during the war. Gen. Robinson, commanding the division, together with his Staff, were present.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

The Army of the Cumberland Believed to be in Motion—Gen. Burnside to Take the Fiel Soon.

Cincinnati, Saturday, May 30.

There are no later advices from Murfreesboro.

It is believed that the Army of the Cumberland is in motion.

Gen. Burnside will soon take the field. Gen. Hartsuff has issued Order No. 1, assuming command of the troops in Kentucky, except the Ninth army corps and Gen. Carter's division, with headquarters at Lexington. Brig.-Gen. Bayle has charge of the railroad and depot guards throughout the State.

Our loss in the skirmish at Norman's Ferry, on the Cumberland, on the 27th, was eight men and nine horses. Lieut.-Col. Adams, of the First Kentucky cavalry, crossed the Cumberland afterward, and captured one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, five men and eleven horses.

THE BRILLIANT AFFAIR NEAR MIDDLETON, TENN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

Murfreesboro, May 25, 1863.

I gave you by telegraph a short account of the night attack made by our cavalry on the enemy's camp near Middleton, on the morning of the 21st. Through the kindness of Gen. Stanley and Col. Minty, the latter commanding the First brigade, which sustained the brunt of the fight, I am enabled to glean, from official reports, the following details: On the night of the 21st, at 8 o'clock, Gen. Stanley started out on the Salem pike in the direction of Middleton, a small village about three miles west of Fosterville, on the old stage route leading from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville. The forces composing the expedition were the First and Second brigades of Gen. Turchin's cavalry division, the former consisting of the Fourth Michigan, Third Indiana, Seventh Pennsylvania and Fourth regular regiments, under the command of Col. R. H. C. Minty; and the latter composed of the Third and Fourth Ohio cavalry and the Thirty-ninth Indiana mounted infantry, and commanded by Col. Long. Leaving the pike to avoid the enemy's pickets, posted on the road, the column picked its way cautiously through an unfrequented region, broken by gulleys and ravines, obstructed by bluffs, and traversed by serpentine water courses. The natural barriers intervening impeded the progress of the column, but the night, its darkness deepened by the forest that overhung, rendered the path almost impassable. After a march of over twenty miles over this rugged country, the horses jaded and the men fatigued, the force were halted within three miles of Middleton, and the preparations made for surrounding, surprising, and capturing the enemy. Gen. Stanley, with his escort and two companies (D and I) from the Fourth Regulars, ordered forward to act as advance guard, under the command of Lieut. O'Connell, took the road leading from the old Salem pike in the direction of the rebel camp. Gen. Turchin was ordered to follow, in supporting distance, with the First Brigade. Reaching a point where the road forked with another leading to the right, Gen. Turchin sent the balance of the Fourth Regulars and the Seventh Pennsylvania to the left, and the Fourth Michigan, followed by the Third Indiana, took the road to the right, leading to Middleton. Gen. Stanley, in the meantime, with the advance guard, had held steadily toward the point designated by the guides as the camping ground of the enemy. The camp was situated about a mile from Middleton, in a dense cedar glade, and the forces were so disposed that it was necessary to pass through the grounds occupied by the First Alabama to reach the camp of the Eighth Confederate. Having alarmed the sentries, and anxious to surprise the enemy asleep, Gen. Stanley ordered the Anderson Guard forward. No time was lost. In a twinkling Lieut. O'Connell was at their head, and the two companies, with drawn sabres, were dashing forward with a yell, that was alone sufficient to strike terror into a drowsy man, and sabering the frightened Alabamians. The alarms given by the sentries had aroused the Eighth Confederate, who, rallying in sufficient numbers, beat back the advance guard, who retired with a large number of prisoners. The Fourth Michigan, on the alert, attracted by the tumult, dashed forward at a furious gallop, charged through the town and a mile beyond into the camp of the enemy. The rebels by this time had formed in line of battle on the opposite side of an open field and in the edge of the forest skirting it. Discovering them, the Michiganders fired a few volleys at them, which emptied several saddles, and prepared to charge. The Confederates, more confident in the mettle of their horses than in their own ability to sustain a charge, wheeled about and took to the woods and glades. The Third Indiana, in the meantime, had charged in the direction of Fosterville. The few rebels they found only tarried to exchange shots, and retreated. The Second brigade, moved forward when the action begun, found the enemy gone, and was now occupying his camp. Gen. Stanley burned the tents, wagons, clothing guns, ordnance stores, and everything left on the grounds, and, with over 200 serviceable horses and 73 prisoners, took up a line of march for Murfreesboro. The rebels, collecting in considerable force, followed us for several miles, firing on our rear guard and severely wounding quite a number of our men. Col. Long, with the Second brigade, brought up the rear, and sustained a loss of eight wounded by shots from the enemy following. Reporting to Gen. Stanley that our rear was being continually annoyed, the Fourth Michigan was placed in ambush. The column passed, and the enemy unsuspectingly followed close behind, firing at us. When within easy musket range the Fourth Michigan rose and poured in a volley that played sad havoc in the rebel ranks, and they withdrew to trouble us no more.

The charge of the advance guard was a brilliant affair, and reflects great credit on Lieut. O'Connell, who led the van, and only retired when the enemy in superior force moved forward to oppose him. In this action we lost the daring and gallant Lieut. Wood.

EASTERN KENTUCKY.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL ARRESTED, AND SENT TO RICHMOND.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 25.

From a letter received in Covington yesterday, from Maj. Jas. L. Foley, of the Tenth Kentucky cavalry, dated in camp near Owingsville, Bath County, Ky., May 21, we make the following extracts:

We are still in *statu quo*. Nothing exciting has transpired. The scouting party sent to the mountains last week has returned with some thirteen prisoners—one Captain, two Lieutenants, and several officers of inferior grade. The scouts had three or four skirmishes, with no loss to our side. Carter and Morgan Counties are now comparatively free from any regularly organized force of rebels; yet the infernal horse thieves give that country some trouble. We are gradually thinning these fellows out, and hope in the course of time to have quiet and good order restored. A Confederate soldier came into my lines yesterday, and gave himself up. He belongs to the Fifth Kentucky (rebel) infantry, commanded by Col. H. Hawkins, who is at present encamped near Whitesburgh, with his force of some 300 men and six pieces of artillery. Humphrey Marshall was arrested before he left, and sent to Richmond as a prisoner. The charges against him are treason and disloyalty to the Confederate States. In fact, it has been asserted by several individuals, much more reliable and responsible than this fellow, that the *General is a Union man.* His troops, at heart, have no confidence in him, and think he is either a coward or traitor to the cause in which he has taken up arms. Things look a little threatening in the direction of our southern border. Buckner is reported to be in our front with 17,000 troops, ready to cross the Cumberland as soon as it is fordable. Simon Bolivar will have a hard time with that number in this State, under the present Administration. I have sent quite a number of prisoners to the rear since my arrival at this place. Hardly a day passes but some two or three are brought in for care and attention from the Department Commander. Rebel sympathizers are gobbled up by scores—coming under General Order No. 38. Two or three, captured last week, will share the fate of Corbin and McGraw, recruiting papers having been found on their persons.

ADMIRAL WILKES' SQUADRON.

The Vanderbilt Ready for a Cruise.

Portland, Me., Saturday, May 30.

The ship *George Turner*, Capt. Isley, from Buenos Ayres, *via* St. Thomas 16th inst., arrived here this morning.

She brings four invalid seamen from the U. S. steamer *Alabama*; four from the U. S. bark *Gemsbok*; four from the U. S. steamer *Wachusett*; one from the U. S. steamer *Oneida*, and one from the *Vanderbilt*—all of Admiral Wilkes' squadron.

The *Vanderbilt* had taken in 1,500 tons of coal, and was ready for a cruise.

Counterfeits—Thieves.

Albany, Saturday, May 30.

Seven hundred dollars in counterfeit twenties on the Union Bank of Rochester were received at the assorting-house in this city from the Park Bank, New-York.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, while the clerk of Thos. Squires, broker, was at the door of his office, looking at the Thirteenth regiment, which was passing by, some adroit thief entered the place by a side door and stole $1,600 in $100 packages, the bills of which were all on State banks. No clue has been obtained to the thieves.

PERSONAL.

—An army correspondent gives the following picture of Rosecrans: Gen. Rosecrans is an erect, solid man of 175 pounds weight, whose 43 years sit lightly on his face and frame. He has a clear, mild blue eye, which lights up under excitement until it can flash fire; an intensified Roman nose; high cheek bones; ruddy complexion; mouth and chin hidden under dark brown moustache and whiskers, untouched by the razor; hair a shade or two lighter, with a few threads of silver, and growing thin on the edges of the high, full, but not broad forehead. In conversation, his face is illumined by a peculiarly winning smile, and an eye shining with mirth. As Hamlet would take the ghost's word for a thousand pounds, so you would trust that face, in a stranger, as thoroughly true, full of character, and reserved power. His talk is like it—direct, frank, overflowing with humor, or strong in emphasis.

—One who claims to know the facts, writes to the Philadelphia *Press*, that Mr. Bayard Taylor's resignation as Secretary of Legation to Russia, was sent to the State Department before Mr. Clay's nomination as Minister to Russia was laid before the Senate. It was understood that Mr. Taylor's resignation should take effect upon the date of Mr. Cameron's. Mr. Taylor remained in Russia after Mr. Cameron's departure from a sense of duty only, in order that our Government might not be without a representative at St. Petersburgh at so critical a period of our diplomatic history. When Mr. Taylor accepted the post of Secretary of Legation it was his intention to return, as he went, with Mr. Cameron, and under no possible circumstances to serve as Secretary to any other Minister.

—The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says: "During the late visit of Gen. McClellan to this city, an occurrence took place which escaped the notice of the 'penny-a-liners.' As the General stepped from the platform at the Worcester depot to his carriage, he was relieved of his wallet, containing some $200 and papers of much value to him, by some adept in the art of 'extraction.' Upon its coming to the knowledge of the Committee who had him in charge, the police were applied to, and the result was, that in a very short time, by the exertions of some of the most expert detectives in this or any other American city, the lost wallet was restored, much to the delight, as well as astonishment, of both the General and the Committee."

—On the morning of May 28, Schuyler D. Bromley, a well-known citizen of Churchville, near Rochester, while standing at the door of his house in conversation with his wife and another lady, deliberately drew a revolver from his pocket and shot himself through the head. The ball entered the right side of the head, above the ear, and lodged in the forehead. He did not expire instantly, but it is thought that recovery is impossible. Mr. Bromley has resided at Churchville many years, and was at one time Station Agent of the Central Railroad at that place, and at others a brakeman and conductor on the road. He is about 40 years of age, and has a wife and one child. Temporary derangement is said to be the cause of the act.

—Lieut. Wm. P. Shear, Quartermaster of the Second (Troy) regiment, committed suicide at the Marshal Infirmary, in Troy, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, by cutting his throat with a penknife from ear to ear. He died in five minutes after the infliction of the wound. He was laboring under no aberration of mind at the time, and it is supposed that family difficulties must have prompted the fatal act. Lieut. Shear formerly resided in Albany, and transacted a large business. He married a daughter Ex-Comptroller James M. Cook, and had many influential relatives in that city.

—Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, the Premier of the Canadian Ministry, and Mr. Scammon, one of the delegates from Chicago to urge enlarged means of communication with the seaboard, met with a serious accident a few days since. They were riding out in a caleche, which was upset by the carelessness of the driver, and both of them were thrown to the ground with great violence. Mr. Scammon's injuries were the most severe, and he is still in a precarious situation. Mr. Macdonald was able to return home, and walks out, although with difficulty.

—An old lady of Pennsylvania has written a very patriotic letter to our Commanding General, asking him to allow her youngest son, a promising boy of three months, to bear the name "Gen. Joseph Hooker L——n." The letter states that the writer has two sons in a Pennsylvania regiment, and is willing to send two more when they are needed. Her application was indorsed by Col. Sweitzer, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiment, by Col. McQuade and Brig.-Gen. Barnes, and it is stated that Gen. Hooker has granted the request.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of L'Herbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from May 1 to May 8, 1863: Sylvester Brush, Louis T. Brush, J. G. Vassar, C. Townsend, E. S. Monroe, S. P. Dewey and lady, E. E. Dewey, J. F. D. Lanier and family, Mrs. G. A. Hearn, A. W. Hearn, A. M. Hays, L. J. Levey and lady, E. M. Benjamin and Lady, New-York; Howard Paul and lady, Philadelphia; Edward Gould Buffum, California.

—Two deserters from the British forces in Kingston, C. W., recently reached Sackett's Harbor packed in a box directed to a glass company in this City. They were handled with care.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Madame Tilman,
No. 148 East Ninth Street,
(Late of 712 Broadway,)
adjoining A. T. Stewart's new store, has opened a splendid assortment of Summer bonnets and flats, headdresses and caps, for watering places, &c., &c.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

V. L.
Chronic Rheumatism immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment.
Sold by all the Druggists.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

Doyle—Pons.—On Tuesday, May 26, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by Rev. A. Lafont, Mr. John T. Doyle, of San Francisco, Cal., and Miss Antonia Pons, of this City.

DIED.

Baker.—On Friday, May 29, Lucretia, daughter of Charles H. and Lucretia Baker, aged 13 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 216 State-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, May 31.

Barrie.—On Saturday morning, May 30, after a short but severe illness, Catherine Barrie, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 247 West 37th-st., tomorrow (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Barnes.—In Berlin, Conn., on Thursday, May 28, Norman Peck, son of Blakeslee and Margaretta P. Barnes, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Chesebrough.—In Stamford, on Friday, May 29, Content, relict of the late Robert Chesebrough.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Haven trains leave 27th-st. Depot at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Stamford, on the arrival of this train, to convey the friends to the residence of Theodore Davenport.

Horton.—On Friday, May 29, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. Hiram H. Horton, of the firm of Hanmer & Horton of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Lexington-av., northeast corner of 52d-st., on Sunday, May 31, at 2 o'clock.

Sealy.—On Friday night, May 29, Martha F. Sealy, aged 76 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her nephew, W. F. Lee, No. 114 West 45th-st., on Monday, June 1, at 1 o'clock.

Safford.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 30, Mary, wife of E. W. Safford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Whitson.—In Brooklyn, on fifth day (Thursday) of fifth month, 28th, Maria, eldest daughter of the late Joseph and Hannah S. Whitson.

The funeral will take place from the Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn, near Boerum-st., on first day (Sunday) afternoon, May 31, at 4 o'clock.

☞ California and Illinois papers please copy.

Wichelhausen.—On Saturday, May 30, Mr. Jacob Wichelhausen, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 64 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 303.—May 30, 1863.
60, 34, 24, 46, 25, 26, 12, 2, 19, 5, 4.
Kentucky, Class 304.—May 30, 1863.
42, 30, 27, 56, 29, 63, 7, 70, 17, 74, 69, 44.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

STERLING'S
AMBROSIA,
FOR THE
HAIR.

Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, CONTAINING TWO BOTTLES.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 493 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPRING. I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

FOUNTAINS, VASES, ARBORS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, SETTEES,
LIONS, DOGS, DEER,
And other ornaments suitable for embellishing
GARDENS, VILLAS, LAWNS,
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.
At JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.'S,
Manufacturers,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.
N. B.—Illustrated catalogues sent by mail.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN, REV. B. W. Wright, incidentally in New-York, will preach a sermon on the subject of Anglican Missions, especially that among the Jews, with which he has been long and intimately connected, both in London and on the continent of Europe, in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., near 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst. Divine service at 7½ o'clock. The attendance of the clergy and laity is earnestly requested, as much interesting matter may be expected. Divine service at 10½ A. M., as usual.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the second sermon on Christ in Old Testament. Subject—*Vision of Jacob's Ladder.* At 7¾ P. M., commencement of a course on the Unity of the Church, illustrated in lives of eminent men. Subject—*John Wesley, of the Methodists.* Sunday School at 2 P. M. Singing at 3 o'clock.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker Building, Bleecker-st., opposite Jones-st., SABBATH, 31st, at 7½ P. M., which will be addressed by an army chaplain, late of the 28th Maine Regiment, and an agent of the R. D. C. Board of Publication, who will give their experience in hospital and field. A collection will be taken. All are invited to attend.

THE CAMP AND THE HOSPITAL.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, May 31, at 7¾ o'clock, in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a Union Meeting will be held to aid the American Tract Society in supplying our ARMY AND NAVY WITH RELIGIOUS READING. Rev. Mr. Eastman, one of the Secretaries, Rev. Dr. Gillette, Rev. Messrs. Ganse, Burlingham and others will address the meeting.

COURSE OF SABBATH EVENING SERMONS, by Ministers of various denominations, at the New-York Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catherine sts. Rev. Wm. H. Johnson will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. C. K. Imbrie in the EVENING, at 7½, May 31, 1863. Seamen and friends of seamen are invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Bishop Potter will hold an Ordination and administer the Rite of Confirmation in this church next SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. Henry L. Jones, from Fitchburg, Mass., will preach in the EVENING.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, PASTOR, WILL DEliver the second discourse to young men, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Industry, its Nature and Advantages.* Text—"Seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before kings."

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH — BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder Wm. Shephard, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Only Way to Obtain Eternal Life.* Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, subject—*The Second Coming of Christ and Signs of the Times.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—(PROTestant Episcopal,) 54th-st., west of 8th-av., Rev. G. J. Geer, D. D., Rector. Morning Service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock P. M. Evening Service at 7¾ o'clock. The Rector will preach, MORNING and EVENING, on Trinity Sunday, May 31.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th av. SUNDAY, May 31. Morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. Verren, Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French; sermon in English, by Rev. Dr. Morris, at 7½ o'clock.

TABERNACLE, NO. 446 BROADWAY.—Rev. C. C. Goss will deliver a discourse upon the *Gospel and Secret Societies*, by request, SUNDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock. A comparison of the nature and working of both systems will be instituted. Everybody welcome. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The regular service for the children every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited, especially Sunday-school men. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 7½. Subject for evening—*A Religion for Business Men.* Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. K. Wencke, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.—subject—*Missing Disciple*; and 7¾ o'clock P. M.—subject—*The Commonwealth of Israel.* Lecture on Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting on Friday evening. Seats free.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH CHAPEL.—Rev. C. D. Murray will preach on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the "Home Chapel," on 29th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs. The usual services will be held in Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, in the MORNING.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*The Model Man.* A cordial invitation is extended.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE NORTHEASTERN section of the City will find pleasant and ample church accommodation in the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. Sanderson every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH — CARROLL PARK, President-st., South Brooklyn—Rev. P. H. Greenleaf, D. D., Rector. Services are regularly held in this Church on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.; also on WEDNESDAYS, at 8 P. M. Strangers attending will be cheerfully provided with seats.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park.)—Rev. I. S. Kalloch will preach SABBATH MORNING upon *The Call of the West for Christian Effort*, and in the EVENING upon *The Way to Talk*, as taught in the Sermon on the Mount.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONgregation and Commonwealth, or Eden Zion of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 2½ and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st. Collection taken up. Private sittings on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 671 6th-av.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Daniel Bliss, of the Syrian Mission, and Wm. H. Thomson, M. D., will deliver, by invitation, addresses on the History, Character, Literature and Educational Wants of the Arabic-speaking Races.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH Church, between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The subject for the evening will be the *Life and Character of the late Leonard W. Kip, Esq.*

DR. JUNKIN'S LECTURE ON "PROPHECY."—The eleventh of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY, in the church corner of Canal and Greene sts., at 3½ P. M. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—REV. Thos. House Taylor, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, New-York, will preach in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, May 31, services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST (FREE COMMUNION) CHURCH—In 28th-st., by Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. L. Phillips, at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. Henry Kimball, Subject—*Salvation of Souls the Key-note of our Creed.*

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives the next discourse of his series on the Civil War, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Influence of the War on the Condition and Prospects of the Negro Race.* Church, corner 4th and South 3d sts.

"ELIAS TRULY SHALL FIRST COME, and restore all things." So said the Lord, who cometh quickly, and whose messenger will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free, and strangers welcome.

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 33d-st., Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister.—Services every Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for evening—*Neglected Pulpit Themes, Church and State Idolatry.* Seats free.

REV. B. A. SMITH (PRESBYTERIAN) will preach on SUNDAY, May 31, MORNING and EVENING, in the hall southwest corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., entrance on 52d-st. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday school at 9½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service MORNING at 10½ A. M. and EVENING at 7¾ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach morning and evening.

MARINER'S TEMPLE, FORMERLY OLIver-st. Baptist Church, near Chatham-square, Rev. Ira R. Steward, Pastor.—The first organized Mariner's Church since the Apostolic age. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7¾ P. M. Seats all free.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., there will be a Sunday School meeting on SUNDAY EVENING, May 31, at 7¾ o'clock, D. D., and the Pastor. Singing by the school. Rev. A. H. Burlingham will preach in the MORNING.

REV. EDWARD J. KOONS, PASTOR OF St. Mathew's English Lutheran Church, Atlantic-st., near Powers-st., Brooklyn, will preach his introductory sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Preaching also at 8 P. M. All are cordially invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The hour for evening worship is 7¾ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Sawyer preaches on SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING Rev. Moses Ballou will show what a Universalist thinks of *The Case of Judas.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARroll, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾; prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6¾ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7¾ P. M. Sunday school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

REV. DR. FAIRLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, 31st inst., (to-morrow.) Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, OF THE Oneida Conference, will deliver his celebrated poem entitled *The Tree of Life*, in the St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., (Prof. Mattison's,) on SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. Admission free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, Grand-st., near the ferry, on SUNDAY, May 31, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—50TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY, at 8½ and 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. All the seats are free. Rev. W. A. W. Maybin, Rector.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers. Sunday school and Bible class at 2½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. Coxe, Rector of Calvary Church, will preach on SUNDAY (Trinity Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Free seats.

PREACHING IN THE MUSICAL ACADEMY, 44th-st., corner of 8th-av., on SUNDAY, May 31, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. Walsh; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. T. Marsden. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. Dr. Porter, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Judge Lord in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT WILL PREACH for Dr. Armitage, in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, corner of 5th-av. and 46th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT (EPISCOPAL)—6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square. Divine service next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.

CHURCHES.—CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF churches in New-York and vicinity, comprising over 200 views. The trade supplied.
G. STACY, No. 691 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, 31st inst., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D., morning and evening. Seats free.

MILITARY.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE THEIR fellow-citizens to assemble in
MASS MEETING
on TUESDAY, the 2d of June next, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the basement of COOPER INSTITUTE, to express their appreciation of the patriotism and gallantry of the GERMAN VOLUNTEERS, and their
INDIGNATION
at the malicious slanders which have been published about their behavior at the battle of Chancellorsville.

The meeting will be addressed in German and English by Fred'k Kapp, Charles Goepp and Raphael Weil.

Wm. Aufermann,
Ernst Bredt,
Friedrich Kapp,
Theo. A. Tellkampf,
Theodor G. Glaubensklee,
Friedrich Kühne,
Julius Hoeber,
Julius Brill,
Aug. Walther,
J. Windmüller,
Aug. Belmont,
Theodor Roosevelt,
Carl Strüver,
C. Kessmann,
Hugo Wesendonck,
Stiastny,
Alfred Erbe,
Aaron Frank,
A. Willmann,
Sixt. Ludwig Kapff,
Philipp Frankenheimer,
J. D. Krehbiel,
J. Adleberg,
Francis Lieber,
R. A. Witthaus,
C. E. Detmold.

Headquarters Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District,
No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, May 22, 1863.
NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reenter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability,) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 106, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

New-York Headquarters Andrew Johnson Cavalry, For Special Service in Eastern Tennessee,
New-York: No. 167 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN DULY authorized by Brig.-Gen. Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, under authority of the War Department, to raise a Regiment of Cavalry in this State for special service in Eastern Tennessee. Gov. Seymour has given his official sanction. It is believed that the Regiment can be readily recruited in this State, and special inducements are offered to men to enlist. They will be most heartily welcomed in Tennessee, and the field for service is most important and inviting. All interested are invited to call at the office, No. 167 Broadway, where all desired information will be furnished.

A list of recruiting stations in the different parts of this State will soon be published.

ERNEST M. BEMENT, Commanding.

Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and, if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—Reorganization of the Ninth New-York Volunteers, (Zouaves.) By authority of the Governor, this regiment will be reorganized, under command of Col. E. JARDINE, (late Major;) all the old members of this and other regiments returned from the field who wish to again enter the service, under experienced officers, will be furnished with all information at the headquarters of the regiment, No. 428 Broome-st., near Broadway. E. JARDINE, Colonel.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee, will be held at Headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, June 1, 1863, at 8 o'clock. By order.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

A. M. Palmer, } Secretaries.
John J. Shaw, }

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF VALENTINE'S MANUAL of the Common Council of the City of New-York, from 1850 to 1862 inclusive. Apply at JAS. O. KANE'S, No. 126 Nassau-st.

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Good and cheap, at
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No. 384 Hudson-st.,
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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 30, 1863.

$500	U. S. 6s, '68, Reg. 106	300	Erie Railway 96
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg. 108¼	100	do s30 96
3,000	U. S. 6s. '81..Cou 108⅛	1900	do 96¼
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes.Oct &Ap.S. 107¼	400	do 96⅜
14,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.... 101¾	300	do s10 96¼
30,000	do....... New. 99¼	100	do s30 96¼
1,000	do 99	100	do s30 96⅜
2,000	Ohio St. 6s. '81 ... 111⅞	100	do b15 96⅝
2,000	Ky. State 6s 102	550	Erie R. Prf. 105¾
2,000	Ill. War Loan ... 102¾	150	Harlem R. 109¾
5,000	N. C. State 6s 69	600	do 109⅝
14,000	Mo. State 6s 71	600	do b30 110
1,000	Erie 1st M. B. 114	100	Harlem R. Pref. ... 112
3,000	do 114½	1800	Reading R. 113
1,000	E.2d M.B.ex.,'79. 120	100	do b30 113½
16,000	Er. 3d M. Bs. '83. 113	900	Mich. Cen. R. ... 117
7,000	Hud. R. 3d M. 122	500	do b30. 117½
12,000	do 122½	400	M. So.& N. I. R. ... 76½
5,000	do 122¾	600	do 76¾
15,000	do 123	50	do 76⅞
3,000	Hud. R. Bs. '67 .. 104½	900	do b10 76¾
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. B. 118	50	do b10 77
10,000	Al.& T.H. 2dM.Pr 95	10	Mich. S.&N.I. G. S. 115½
15,000	Chi. & N. W.2d .. 63½	250	do 116
1,000	Han. &St.J.1st M. 78	50	do 116½
85,000	American Gold ... 145	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scp. ... 110½
10,000	Cle.& Tol. S. F. ... 111	15000	Ill. Cen. C.B. Scp. 89
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st M .. 106½	150	Chic. & Alton ...b10 75¾
1,000	P., F. W. &C. 3d 85	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref. ... 94
5,000	Miss.& Mo. L.G... 64	10	Cleve. & P. R. ... 92
2,000	Mil. & P.D.C.1st 108½	600	do 94
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C 34	200	do s60 94
250	Bank of Commerce. 106	2000	do 94½
64	Park Bank 138	2000	do 94¾
150	Canton Co. 36	600	do s30 94½
400	do 35¾	2500	do 9⅞
200	Cumb. Coal Prefd .. 29½	200	do s15 94¾
400	do 29¾	500	do b10 95
200	do b10 30	700	do 95
550	do 30	250	do b10 94⅞
300	Cen. Am. T. Co 55	150	Gal. & Chi. R. 106
150	do 55¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R. ... 114¾
100	do b30 55½	100	do 114⅝
10	do 56	1000	do s5 114½
100	do b30 56	400	do 114½
130	Pac. M. S. Co. 186	200	do b30. 114½
100	do s30. 185	450	Chi. & R. Is. 102½
100	do 186½	300	do 102⅝
100	do b30. 186⅝	25	do 103
30	Amer. Coal Co 70	100	Mil. & Pr.Du C 49
300	do 68	100	M. & P.DuC.2M.Pr. 86
200	Bucks Co. L.Co 1⅝	450	P., Ft. W. & C. ... 76¾
700	Hudson R. R. 134	1000	do 77
250	do s30 133	50	do 76⅞
50	do b10. 134	150	do b10. 77
200	N. Y. Cen. R. 123¼	200	Alt. & Ter. H. R. ... 50
100	do 123½	100	do s30. 50
550	do 123¾	150	do 51
50	do b10. 124	350	do 52
17	Tol. & Wab. R. 78	300	Chic. & N. W. R. ... 34
200	do 80	800	do 34¼
50	Bruns. C. L. Co. ... 6½	10	do 35

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou .. 108¼	200	Harlem R. 108½
10,000	do 108⅜	400	do 108¼
29,000	U.S.6s.1-yr. C.,N. 99½	600	do 108
1,000	U.S.7 3-10N's,Oct. & April 107½	200	do b3. 108½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 63¼	400	Reading Railroad 113
9,000	do 62	200	do 113½
1,000	Mo. State 6s 71	200	do 113⅝
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d M .. 95	200	Mich. Cen. R. 117½
2,000	A.& T.H.2m.Prf. 92	100	do 117
5,000	C.& N.W. 2d M .. 64½	2000	M. S. & N. I. R. ... 77
2,000	Mich. S. S. F. 105½	500	do 77¼
5,000	Amer. Gold 144⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. .. 117
85,000	do 145	100	do 116¾
15,000	do 145¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. S. 110
2,800	do 145¼	100	do b10. 110½
50	Hanover Bank 99	1200	Clev. & Pitt. R. ... 94½
100	Canton Com 36	400	do s10 94½
300	do 36½	500	do s10 94
550	do 36¼	1200	do b20 95
100	do b10 36½	500	do s15 94
200	do 36¼	200	Gal. & Chic. R. 106
200	do 35¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R. ... 114
2000	do 34½	300	do 114½
200	Cumb. Coal. Prf 30	300	do s5. 114
50	do 29¾	700	do 114¼
800	do 29	1400	do 114⅞
20	Del. & H.Ca.Co. 149	1000	do 115
50	Am. Coal Co. 67	100	Chi. & R. I. R. 102½
200	Cen. Am.Tr. Co. 54	200	do 102⅝
100	do 54⅝	200	do b30. 102½
100	do b30 55½	100	Tol. & W. Pref. 88
50	Pacific M. S. Co. 187	50	Tol. & Wab. R. 81
200	N. Y. Cen. R. 124	100	Chic., B. & Q. R. ... 115
800	Erie Railway 96	100	Alton & T. H. Pr. ... 52
300	do 95½	100	do 51½
500	do 95⅝	150	do 50½
800	do 95¾	200	do 50
100	do b30 95⅞	27	do 49
100	do b30 96	100	Alt. & T.H. Pref. b10 83½
150	do 95⅞	100	P.,F.W. & C. R. ... 76
400	do s10 95⅞	400	do 75½
800	Erie R. Pref. 105½	50	Chi & N. W. R. ... 34
50	Hudson Riv. R. 133¾	100	Chi. and Alt. R. ... 76
100	do 134	100	do b10 77
		200	Mil. & P. Du C. R. ... 50

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal Prf....s3 30	200	Erie Railway 96¼
100	do 30½	400	do 96⅜
250	do 30	200	do ....c 96½
50	do b3 30	100	do b10 96½
200	do s10 29⅞	200	do 96⅝
100	do 30	200	do b3 96¼
800	Canton Co 36	200	Erie R. Pref. 105½
100	do s3 36	300	Harlem R. 108½
100	Quicksr Min. Co. b30 47	100	do b3 108½
500	Bucks Co. Lead 1⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R. 117¼
550	do 1⅞	400	Clev. & P. R. 94½
100	Cen.Am. Trans.Co. 56	100	do ....c 94⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co. 187¾	200	do s3 94½
800	N. Y. Cen. R. ..b10. 124¼	200	do 94¼
100	do s3. 124¼	100	do ....c 94¼
200	do b3. 124⅜	200	do s10 94½
100	do s10. 124¼	300	do b3 94¾
500	do 124⅜	200	do b10 95
150	do ....c. 124¼	600	do 94¾
200	do b3 124½	300	Chic. & R. I. R. ... 103
100	P., F. W. & C. 76½	100	do 102⅞
100	Gal. & Chi. R. 106½	100	do 102½
200	Clev. & Tol. 114¾	150	do ....c. 102½
400	do s10. 114½	100	do s10. 102½
100	do 115	200	do 102¾

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

50	Cumb. Coal 29¼	450	M. S. & N. I. 77¾
100	do 29½	100	do s3 77⅝
300	do s3 29¾	200	do b3 77½
100	do b3 29½	200	do 77½
100	do 29⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts b3 94½
100	Canton Co. 35¼	200	do b3 94¼
150	Erie R 95⅝	200	do 94¼
200	do s3 95⅞	200	do s3 94¼
200	do b3 96	200	do b3 94½
100	do b10 96¼	200	do b10 94½
200	do s3 96	100	P., Ft. W. & Ch. ... 76
400	do 96	100	T. H.& A. R. P. ... 83½
200	Hud. River R. 134¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R. 102½
50	Mil. & Pr.Du C. ....c 50¼	50	do 102¾
50	do 50½		

SATURDAY, May 30—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin varied but slightly through to-day's business. It closes 145 ₩ cent. as against 144¾ on Friday night. The absence of definite news from the Southwest was rather unfavorably construed on the Street, but the disposition ro advance the price of Gold was met by strong sellers at 145 ₩ cent. The Export of the week is only $280,000. After the European mails closed in the forenoon, some purchases of Bankers' Bills on London were made at 158½ ₩ cent. for delivery for next Wednesday's steamer. The quotation on London closed 158¼@158½ ₩ cent. for Bankers', and 157½@158 for Merchant bills. Money easy to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent. Prime Merchant paper goes at 5@6 ₩ cent. The Treasury Office received to-day $1,408,850 on subscriptions to the New Loan made direct, and also $350,000 deposited by the Loan Agent.

There was a further advance in the Railway shares and Pacific Mail at the Stock Exchange, and quite a spirited business was done at the early Board in the New-York and Western Roads at the rise. The market subsequently kept firm on the Street, but at the Socond Board the bidding was somewhat irregular; lower on New-York Central, Harlem and Erie, and also on some of the Western Roads, and firm again on Michigan Southern and Reading. The Government Stocks of 1881 were a fraction easier. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	144¾	145	Harlem Pref.	113	111
U. S. 6s, 1881	108½	108½	Mich. Central	116	117
N. Y. Central	122¾	123¼	Mich. Southern	76½	77½
Erie	95¼	96	Mich. Guarant'd	116	116¾
Erie Preferred	105	105½	Illinois Central	110½	110
Hudson	132¼	134	Pittsburgh	91¾	94½
Toledo	116	115	Fort Wayne	77	75¾
Pacific Mail x d	184	186¾	Rock Island	102¼	102
Harlem	110	108½	Northwest	32½	33½
Canton	36	34½	Galena	105½	106
Cumberland	30¼	29	Reading	112¼	113½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	115	Irving	85
Manhattan	140	Grocers'	105
Merchants'	110	East River	98
Mechanics'	115	Nassau	105
Union	110	Corn Exchange	105
America	126	St. Nicholas	98
Phœnix	110	Marine	140
Tradesmen's	105	Atlantic	73
Butchers' and Drovers'	125	Importers' & Traders'	105
State of New-York	102½	Park	137
Commerce	105	Manuf. and Merchants'	99
Ocean	95	New-York Ex. Bank	115
Chatham	98	Hanover	99
Bank of N. America	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Al.& T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	95
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104¼	Al & T. H. 2ds, inc	87½
N. Y. Cen. conv. '76	124	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	40
Erie R. firsts, '68	113	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
Erie R. seconds, '79	119½	Chi. & N. W. int. B.	96
Erie R. thirds, '83	112¾	Chi. & N.W.1st, 2d ser	87
Erie R. fourths, '80	109½	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	64½
Erie R. fifths, '88	108	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	79¼
Buf., N. Y.& E. 1sts, '77	110	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	115½
Hud. R. firsts, '69	116	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Hud. R. seconds s. f. '85	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	95
Hud. R. thirds, '75	122¾	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	92
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	110	Gal. & Chic. ext	114
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72	115	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	110
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110½
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	N. J. Cen. seconds	115
Mich. S. seconds	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	110
N. Ind. R.Gosh. L., '68	106	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	85
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f	109½	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	103
Pac. R. R. guar by m.	60	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	86
Illinois Central, '75	118	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	64
Al. & T. H. firsts	105		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts $2,193,944 53; including for Customs, $146,000; Payments, $1,089,363 23; Balance, $28,363,055 41.

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of May:

May 1, 1863—By balance		$6,469,953 36
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$3,726,160 75	
On account of Loans	42,837,870 00	
On account of Internal Rev.	1,458,427 26	
On account of Transfers	350,600 00	
On account of Patent Fees	6,368 70	
On account of Miscellaneous	3,653 43	
On account of P.O. Departm't	84,923 48—	$48,467,403 62
Total		$54,936,356 98
Debits:		
Treasury Drafts	$48,592,974 78	
Post-office Drafts	54,752 13—	$48,647,726 91
May 30, 1863—Balance		$6,288,630 07
By balance, Cr., disbursing	$12,305,880 53	
By receipts during the month	41,100,712 70—	$53,406,593 23
To payments		32,718,683 55
Balance		$20,687 909 68
By balance, Cr., Interest Accounts	$1,305,582 25	
By appropriation	1,600,084 30—	$2,905 666 55
To payments		1,322,486 35
Balance		$1,588,180 20
By receipts for Customs in the month of May, 1863		$3,726,160 75
By receipts for Customs in the month of May, 1862		4,716,354 68
Decrease May, 1863		$990,193 93
By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$60,992 98
By Coin received during the month	$73,149 07	
By Fine Bars, during the m'th	73,004 39—	146,153 46
Total		$207,146 44
To payments in Coin	$52,597 79	
To payments in Fine Bars	70,308 75—	122,906 54
Balance		$84,239 90
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$28,559,719 95	
By funds in hand, in Assay Office	71,979 93—	$28,631,699 88
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office	16,833 51	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	202,513 00—	219,346 51
Total		$28,851,046 39
Less temporary Loan to be reimbursed and due Depositors		487,990 98
Balance		$28,363,055 41

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending May 30, 1863:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$11,000	
Foreign Bullion	11,000	
United States Bullion	65,000—	$87,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		24,000 00
Foreign Coins	15,200	
Foreign Bullion	6,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	2,000	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	600	
United States Bullion (Washoe)	40	
U. S. Bullion (Lake Superior)	160	
Total deposits, payable in bars	65,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	46,000—	$111,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		100,052 29
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		43,365 90

The Confiscation Act.

INSTRUCTIONS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1863.

General Instructions to District-Attorneys and Marshals relative to Proceedings under the Acts of Congress for Confiscation.

The President of the United States has charged the Attorney-General with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of the 17th of July, 1862, and the act of Aug. 6, 1861, commonly called the Confiscation laws, and authorized and required him to give to the Attorneys and Marshals such instructions and directions as he may find needful and convenient touching all such seizures, proceedings, and condemnations. In the execution of that duty, I find it necessary to give but a few preliminary instructions relative to the seizure of property with a view to condemnation under the law.

The law requires the proceedings to begin with seizure. When once seized and properly reported to the District-Attorney, it will be proceeded against in Court. Then each case becomes an action pending, and the laws themselves are the sufficient instruction to both the Attorney and the Marshal in all ordinary cases. If unforeseen difficulties arise in the progress of a cause, so as to embarrass the District-Attorney or Marshal as to his mode of proceeding, he should report to this office, stating the precise facts, and asking instruction upon the point of his difficulty.

With regard to the seizure of property, the following instructions are given:

1. All seizures will be made by the Marshal of the proper district under written authority, to be given him by the District-Attorney, specifying with reasonable certainty the property to be seized, and the owner whose right is sought to be confiscated.

2. When the Marshal has seized any property under such authority, he will, without any unnecessary delay, make a true return thoreof, in writing, to the District-Attorney.

3. The District-Attorney shall keep in his office, fairly written in a book, a duplicate or exact copy of every such order of seizure made by him and directed to the Marshal, and the Marshal shall keep in his office, fairly written in a book, a duplicate or exact copy of every return of seizure which he shall make to the District-Attorney. And this as well for their own safety as for the information of the Government and the Court.

4. The issuing of the order of seizure is trusted to the discretion of the District-Attorney; and while he ought to be vigilant to execute the law he ought to be careful to avoid hasty and improvident seizures. In every instance he ought to be satisfied that there is probable cause for the seizure, and that he has reasonable ground to believe that he can prove in Court the facts necessary to warrant the condemnation. For otherwise, besides the injustice which may be done to individuals, the Government will be put to great expense, and will be discredited by the frequent failure of its prosecutions. The District-Attorney must, necessarily, do this part of his duty upon his own judgment and responsibility. He is on the spot, and has the means of knowledge, while this office cannot have the requisite information of the facts, nor govern the details of prosecution, in the multitude of cases that will probably arise in all the districts of the nation.

5. As to the manner of making the seizure, I can do little more now than suggest methods of convenience. Where the State law directs the method of seizure, it should be conformed to as nearly as may be, consistently with the objects of the acts of Congress. If the thing to be seized be personal property, it ought to be actually seized, and safely kept. If real estate, the Marshal ought to seize *all the right, title, interest and estate* of the accused party, giving notice, in writing, of the seizure to the tenants in possession, if any. If stock or other intangible property, the Marshal ought (if there be no specific method prescribed by the State law) to describe the property as plainly as he can in his return, and leave the Court to determine the sufficiency of the seizure.

6. I am credibly informed that in various parts of the country property has been seized by military officers, with a view to confiscation, under the acts of Congress. In all such cases, when the military officer in possession is willing to surrender the property to the civil authority, to be proceeded against according to law, the Marshal shall receive the same, and make return thereof to the District-Attorney, as required in No. 2.

7. After the seizure of the property the District-Attorney will, with all convenient speed, proceed in the proper Court for the condemnation of the property seized.

As this is a new class of business in our Courts, Congress has thought proper to put your fees and compensation upon a new basis. The act of July 17, 1862, sec. 8, p. 591, provides that "the said Courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises." EDW. BATES, Attorney-General.

HALL'S NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Mr. HALL, who has already acquired some celebrity from his success in Arctic exploration, has addressed a letter to Prof. SILLIMAN, of New-Haven, in which he states his intention of soon starting upon another exploration. He says:

"On the 2d of June next, I leave the port of New-London, Conn., for the Arctic regions, my object being, in this voyage, exploration, and the securing and preserving specimens of the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms, of the portions of the country I intend to visit. It was my purpose to get a vessel and have it exclusively for exploration, also search for the records of the Franklin Expedition, on King William's Land, etc. But, after months of trial, I have failed to get the necessary means. Now I go out in a whaler, the same as I did in 1860, taking along with me a boat, intending to employ an Esquimaux crew. The particular portion of the north where I shall confine my labors, will be in the vicinity of the Bay of Frobisher, and the north side of Hudson's Straits, between the meridian of 72 deg. and 75 deg. west of Greenwich, the latter now a blank on both the English and American charts. There is a possibility that I may coast along up to the north extreme of 'Northumberland Inlet,' and thence penetrate inland (westerly) where, from the Esquimaux report, I shall find an extensive body of fresh water—a lake of such extent that land cannot be seen from the opposite sides—the outlet, a large river running west, and discharging itself in what geographers term 'Fox Channel.'"

The Counterfeiters of Greenbacks.

From the London Times, May 11.

On the 16th ult., two men named EDWIN HIDES and HENRY LIGHT, engravers and lithographers, were brought before the Sheffield magistrates on a charge of forging and uttering large numbers of Federal Treasury notes (greenbacks) of $5, $10 and $25. They were remanded until Saturday last, when a mass of evidence was adduced to prove their complicity in the forgery. Mr. SLEIGH, barrister, of London, appeared for the prosecution, (instructed by the American Consular Agent in Sheffield;) Mr. FRETSON defended the prisoners. The main facts to which the witnesses deposed may be stated as follows: The prisoner HIDES was an engraver in a considerable way of business in George-street, Sheffield, and the other prisoner was a lithographer in his employ. In the Spring of last year, LIGHT went over to Ireland, and in Dublin he met with an American named CLIFFORD WEBSTER, who was engaged in preparing a plate from which to engrave forged American bank notes. LIGHT agreed to assist him, and the American handed over to him a partially engraved $10 plate, and furnished the funds for the purpose of a lithographic press, and with these LIGHT returned to Sheffield. He appears to have gone at once to HIDES, and asked him to join in the "good thing" he had on hand, and HIDES agreed to do so. They sought the assistance of a Sheffield engraver named PIGOTT, to whom HIDES showed a genuine ten-dollar note, and asked him if he could make a copy of the vignette (a figure representing Columbia) as nearly resembling the original as possible. PIGOTT refused, and HIDES, attributing his refusal to fear of the consequences, told him he had no occasion to be afraid, as "we did not make laws for the protection of foreigners in this country." PIGOTT, however, persistently refused, and HIDES then left him, but subsequently repeated his request, and told him he would make a large sum of money if he would give his assistance, but was again repulsed. LIGHT then went to a Wakefield engraver, named GASCOIGNE, showed him one of the notes, and endeavored to procure his assistance in making the plate, but GASCOIGNE refused. LIGHT subsequently wrote and told him that the front part of the plate was being done in steel, and that if he would assist in finishing it he should have "as high a figure" as he chose to ask for. Being unable to obtain assistance, the two prisoners did the work at the plate themselves; and they engaged two men named SOUTHWARD and WOOD, who printed off 3,000 copies of the $10 note. The prisoners also completed a plate for $5 and another for $20, and it is believed they printed off large numbers from each. PIGOTT, the engraver mentioned above, went on one occasion to HIDES' shop, and HIDES told him they "had done £7,000 worth of the notes, and that the American (CLIFFORD WEBSTER) had been over to Sheffield and got the notes, and had gone away without giving them the money for which they had bargained." He added that the American had been trying to pass some of the notes in the neighborhood of Sheffield, and that that had alarmed him, and he had sent LIGHT after him, partly to get the money and partly to put him on his guard. A letter was found in the possession of LIGHT's wife, in which he said (writing from Dublin) that he should return home at once, "because WEBSTER had gone." Information was given to the American authorities in Liverpool and Leeds, and Sergeant SPITAL, of the city force, has had the case in his hands for some months. When HIDES was apprehended he admitted having had a forged plate in his possession. One of the strongest pieces of evidence was supplied by one of HIDES' apprentices, named FRETWELL. He said he had been "mystified" by the great precautions the prisoners took to evade observation in the workshop, and on one morning, after they had been working all night, he went into their room, and found in a drawer a partly engraved steel plate. He took an impression, which he produced, and which was evidently from a plate of a five-dollar note. The lines "American Bank Note Company, New-York," the date, and the words "Receivable in payment of all public dues," and the vignette, were very distinct, and evident copies of portions of a genuine note. One of the approvers named SOUTHARD, was engaged to complete the ten-dollar plate, and had a genuine note given him as a copy. He soon knew, as a matter of course, that he was engaged in a forgery; but the prisoners laughed at his fears. It may be stated here that the engravings on the genuine notes is of a very complicated and expensive character, and so beautifully designed and finished as to be very difficult of imitation. Some of the notes contain figures representing "Liberty," "America," and portraits of Mr. LINCOLN, and the edges and backs are covered with numerals in sections, the figures denoting the value of the instrument. The workmanship is most highly finished. The forgeries are not so well finished, but the American Consul said they would deceive any one not well acquainted with the money. After the evidence of the men who printed the notes, PIGOTT and GASCOIGNE, the apprentices, and others, it was shown that LIGHT had purchased the lithographic press, and had brought it to Sheffield, where it had been used in printing the notes. Mr. OVEREND, the magistrate who heard the case, at once committed the prisoners to the assizes at York, and refused to accept bail. The case was brought under the Consolidated act, which makes the offence with which the prisoners are charged a felony, punishable with 14 years' penal servitude.

Dion Boucicault in Trouble.

HE INVADES GEORGE JORDAN'S DOMESTIC RIGHTS.

The London papers of May 13 report the following interesting case:

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 12th, an actor, named JORDAN, brought an action against Col. GIBBON, R. E., for assault and false imprisonmen. The case arose thus. The plaintiff was married in 1858 to his present wife, and in America they made the acquaintance of Mr. BOUCICAULT, the well known manager, and became rather intimate with him. In consequence, as he said, of something he observed, the plaintiff discontinued this intimacy; but it continued on the part of his wife, and she, contrary to his wishes, accepted an engagement under Mr. BOUCICAULT. In consequence, the plaintiff said, of something which had passed, he separated from his wife. He ascertained that she was residing at No. 60 Pall Mall, where she had the first floor, and suspected that Mr. BOUCICAULT was also there. On the 3d of September, 1862, at 12 o'clock at night, he had been watching with a friend of his, one JAMESON, and thought he saw his wife and Mr. BOUCICAULT enter. He knocked, and his wife opened the door, and he asked her if "that fellow BOUCICAULT was there." She said, (according to his account,) "Yes, he's here; but for God's sake don't expose me." The plaintiff then began searching about the house to find him. She herself must have let BOUCICAULT in, for the landlady and her servant had gone to bed. The landlady—a Mrs. CLARKE—got up on hearing the disturbance, and complained of it. An altercation ensued, in the course of which the Colonel (who, it appears, was also lodging in the house, and had been out at his club) came home, and Mrs. CLARKE, the landlady, appealed to him to interpose to protect her. He desired plaintiff to leave, but the plaintiff rushed up stairs, and, according to the plaintiff's own account, a struggle, or scuffle took place between them on the stairs. In point of fact, as it pretty plainly appeared, BOUCICAULT had run up stairs and locked himself in the Colonel's bedroom. Of this the Colonel was not aware, and he allowed the plaintiff to come into his sitting-room, which adjoined the bedroom, and the plaintiff tried the bedroom door, and found it locked inside. The plaintiff was then desired by the defendant to go to his wife's rooms, or to leave the house, and not to create a disturbance; but he persisted in remaining on the third floor, opposite the Colonel's door, and said he would remain there until BOUCICAULT left. The Colonel then said that if he did not go, he would send for a policeman, and one was accordingly called in. The Colonel asked him to take the plaintiff out, but the policeman said he could not do so without a distinct charge. The Colonel said if he went to the station-house he would make a charge. The policeman then asked the plaintiff to go to the station, and he did so. The Colonel went with them, and at the station said the plaintiff had been making a disturbance in the house, but he did not wish to press the charge, provided the plaintiff would not return, as all he wanted was to put a stop to the disturbance. The inspector would not receive the charge, and the plaintiff was at once dismissed. While the parties were at the station, the plaintiff's friend came and told them that he had seen BOUCICAULT come out of the house. Upon this the Colonel, who was a stranger to BOUCICAULT and the JORDANS, expressed his sympathy with the plaintiff, and told him that he did not doubt Mrs. CLARKE would give him every information, and desire the lady to leave (as she did next day,) and the parties separated pretty amicably. However, on the 24th of September, 1862, this action was brought, and the defendant pleaded that the plaintiff was unlawfully intruding and making a disturbance in the house of one Mrs. CLARKE (the landlady) very late at night, and assaulted her and the defendant, and refused to leave, and that, to preserve the peace and prevent or put a stop to the breach of it, he gave him into custody to have him removed therefrom. The plaintiff's counsel said it was not at all imputed to the Colonel that there had been any connivance on his part, but that on an impulse of ill-humor or resentment he had given the plaintiff into custody. In summing up the Lord Chief Justice warned the jury not to find against the defendant on the idea that he ought to have allowed his door to be opened. It would have been a different thing if there had been the least ground for suspecting complicity or connivance. But the only object or effect of opening the door being to let the enraged husband get at the paramour and wreak vengeance on him, there was no moral wrong in not opening the door. Still less let the jury give a verdict against the defendant with the notion of marking their sense of the conduct of Mr. BOUCICAULT. Then again, if there was any reasons to suspect connivance on the part of the Colonel, it would be perhaps impossible for the jury to mark too strongly their sense of his conduct; but there was none; and, as regarded the legal rights of the parties, the plaintiff clearly had no right whatever to be on that staircase by force against the will of the landlady, or to be at that door creating a disturbance and insisting upon its being opened against the will of the Colonel, whose room it was. The jury, after an absence of about half an hour, found "That the plaintiff got peaceably into the house, and that though he rushed up stairs, he did not behave in a disorderly manner or create a disturbance; and that he went into the defendant's room with his assent, and committed no assault. They, therefore, found the plea not proved; and they assessed the damages at £25." The Lord Chief Justice at once, on the application of the defendant's counsel, stayed execution, in order to enable him to apply to the Court to set aside the verdict next term.

A Night in "Stonewall" Jackson's Camp.

An occasional correspondent of the *Times*—an English officer, who has received an appointment under the Confederate Government—gives an account of a night spent in the camp of the late Stonewall JACKSON. Writing from Charleston, he says:

"I brought out from Nassau a box of goods for Gen. Stonewall JACKSON, and he asked me when I was at Richmond to come to his camp and see him. I left the city one morning about 7 o'clock, and about 10 landed at a station distant some eight or nine miles from JACKSON's, or, as his men called him, 'Old Jack's,' camp. A heavy fall of snow had covered the country some time before to the depth of a foot, and formed a crust over the Virginia mud, which is quite as villainous as that of Balaklava. The day before had been mild and wet, and my journey was made in a drenching shower, which soon cleared away the white mantle of snow. You cannot imagine the Slough of Despond I had to pass through. Wet to the skin, I stumbled through mud, I waded through creeks, I passed through pine woods, and at last I got into camp about 2 o'clock. I then made my way to a small house occupied by the General as his headquarters. I wrote down my name and gave it to the orderly, and I was immediately told to walk in. The General rose and greeted me warmly. I expected to see an old, untidy man, and was most agreeably surprised and pleased with his appearance. He is tall, handsome and powerfully built, but thin. He has brown hair and a brown beard. His mouth expresses great determination. The lips are thin and compressed firmly together; his eyes are blue and dark, with a keen and searching expression. I was told that his age was 38, and he looks about 40. The General, who is indescribably simple and unaffected in all his ways, took off my wet overcoat with his own hands, made up the fire, brought wood for me to put my feet on to keep them warm while my boots were drying, and then began to ask me questions on various subjects. At the dinner hour we went out and joined the members of his Staff. At this meal the General said grace in a fervent, quiet manner, which struck me much. After dinner I returned to his room, and he again talked to me for a long time. The servant came in and took his mattress out of a cupboard, and laid it on the floor. As I rose to retire, the General said, 'Captain, there is plenty of room on my bed; I hope you will share it with me.' I thanked him very much for his courtesy, but said 'Good night,' and slept in a tent, sharing the blankets of one of his aides-de-camp. In the morning, at breakfast time, I noticed that the General said grace before the meal with the same fervor I had remarked before. An hour or two afterwards, it was time for me to return to the station. On this occasion, however, I had a horse, and I turned to the General's headquarters to bid him adieu. His little room was vacant, so I stepped in and stood before the fire. I then noticed my great coat stretched before it on a chair. Shortly afterward the General entered the room. He said: 'Captain, I have been trying to dry your great coat; but I am afraid I have not succeeded very well.' This little act illustrates the man's character. With the cares and responsibilities of a vast army on his shoulders, he finds time to do little acts of kindness and thoughtfulness, which make him the darling of his men, who never seem to tire of talking of him. Gen. JACKSON is a man of great endurance; he drinks nothing stronger than water, and never uses tobacco or any stimulant. He has been know to ride for three days and nights at a time, and if there is any labor to be undergone he never fails to take his share of it."

A Negro Riot in Harrisburgh.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, May 26.

A riot of some magnitude occurred here last night. It was emphatically "a war between the races"—first, black pitted against white, and then (to do black no injustice) white against black with a vengeance—in which white, of course, came off triumphant and victorious. It was almost literally "a war carried into Africa."

But to the circumstances. It seems that at about 7 o'clock last evening, a party of soldiers called at a drinking saloon in Short-street, in the rear of the Capitol buildings, kept by a negro named WILLIAM TOOP, where they drank several glasses of lager beer. The assertion of the negro is that after drinking they refused to pay him, and left with several beer glasses in their possession. On the other side the soldiers assert that a $5 bill was laid on the counter in payment, and that TOOP refused to make the required change. High words ensued, and the negro, after bitterly cursing the party, and striking one in the face, called on Officer CAMPBELL, and made complaint against them. The officer succeeded in arresting several of the party for the alleged offence, who, after a hearing before the Mayor, were acquitted for want of evidence.

In the meantime the news spread to Camp Curtin, and at about 11 o'clock a regiment appeared at the scene of the fray. Hearing the story, as recited by their comrades, they made a savage attack on the residence of TOOP, and completely "gutted" the establishment from cellar to garret. A negro, much exasperated, firing at the soldiers from a concealed place, shot one of them, a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth regiment, through the hand. In returning the fire, the soldier by accident hit a comrade of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, the ball passing through his left side, inflicting a painful, though not dangerous wound. The scene then became wild and tumultuous. Still more infuriated, the soldiers proceeded to the centre of the negro quarters, and with yells and shouts battered in windows and gutted houses for squares.

Fears were entertained that the soldiers would fire that quarter of the town, and the fire bells were rung and several fire companies were prepared to proceed to the scene should their services be required. Happily, their services were not needed. Besides, the presence of the fire companies in such a tumult could not otherwise than add to the spirit of violence then prevailing.

All this was accomplished between the hours of 11 and 12, after the Provost Guard had retired; and when the guard had been aroused and Mayor ROUMFORT had proceeded to the scene of the riot, everything was comparatively quiet, most of the soldiers having returned to camp.

This morning the scene about the negro quarters was truly deplorable. The windows and doors of nearly all the negro huts were broken and demolished, and their furniture taken away. Most of the furniture was taken away by the affrighted owners. Crowds of soldiers were still lingering around the premises. Occasionally, too, a soldier sends "a rock" through a window-pane that has thus far escaped the breaking propensity. No white inhabitant's residence has been harmed.

The Contrabands at Corinth.

A VISIT FROM ADJ.-GEN. THOMAS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CORINTH, Miss., Monday, May 18, 1863.

The event of the past week, so far as this place is concerned, was the visit of Adj.-Gen. THOMAS. His mission was the same here as at the various other places in this department, which he has visited.

He reviewed Gen. DODGE's command, and addressed the soldiers. He spoke chiefly of the organization of negro regiments. He stated that it was now the settled policy of the Government to receive all negroes who might come into our lines, to treat them kindly and employ them, not only as laborers and servants, but also to give them the more honorable name and employment of soldiers. I need not attempt to give you a sketch of the address, for I believe it was similar to those delivered by him at other places, and which have been fully reported. He announced that the work of organization would be commenced here. The plan adopted was to give the General of division authority to appoint a Board to examine all candidates for places in these regiments, and upon their recommendation, commissions would be issued. The General was well received and greatly applauded. He was followed by Maj.-Gen. OGLESBY, Brig.-Gen. SWEENY and Col. CORNYN, who gave their approval to the proposed measures, though most of them protested earnestly that they did not desire to make the negroes their equals. Gen. OGLESBY said that to bear arms was one of the most honorable employments, and he wanted to see the experiment honestly and faithfully made, giving these people an opportunity to prove themselves men by allowing them the honorable privilege of bearing arms in the defence of their country.

After the speeches and review were ended, Gen. THOMAS, accompanied by Gen. DODGE and Staff and Gen. OGLESBY, visited the negro encampment, and were received by Chaplain ALEXANDER, Superintendent of Contrabands at this post, in company with Chaplain EATON, General Superintendent. The contrabands were drawn up in hollow square, and were briefly addressed by the General. After hearing the children sing, and seeing one of the companies of the new regiment drill, an inspection of quarters, grounds and hospital was made, Gen. THOMAS seeming highly pleased with the condition of all.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know something of the state of affairs at this contraband camp, and the amount of progress already made in the attempt to prepare this despised people to receive the priceless boon of freedom. The whole camp is under the supervision and control of Chaplain ALEXANDER, a most faithful, energetic and business-like man, who organized the "institution," establishing order and maintaining discipline, so that it is now considered the most successful establishment of the kind within the lines of this department.

There are in the encampment some 2,400 persons—about enough able-bodied men among the number to make a regiment. Several companies have already been organized, with non-commissioned officers of white regiments as officers. Chaplain ALEXANDER is to be Colonel. The organization of the regiment will be completed this week. They have for some months guarded their own camp, and, so far as I have seen, they perform guard duty well.

Every person about the camp is required to work. They have planted 300 acres of cotton and 100 acres of garden. They have put out 29,000 sweet potato sets, 10,000 tomato sets, 10,000 cabbages, 1,000 hills cucumbers, twenty acres sweet corn, five acres Irish potatoes, three acres peas, now in blossom, and several acres sown at different times since; five acres beans, six acres onion sets; and of beets, cress, radishes and lettuce, now ready for use, six acres. Each cabin has its private garden, and the officers of camp have one also. There is a small cotton-field cultivated by the school-children, and a hospital garden, cultivated by convalescents. For their seeds, they are indebted to the different Aid Societies. They would have been glad to plant more Irish potatoes, but they could not get the seed. Most of their implements were donated in Cincinnati, but many of those used in planting the cotton were made by the negroes, owing to the non-arrival of those sent from the North. The cotton is already up, and bids fair to be a fine crop. The field is just outside of the picket lines on the Farmington and Hamburgh roads. The field was crossed by the corps of BUELL and POPE in coming into Corinth, nearly a year ago.

The contrabands have also a blacksmith shop, a shoemaker shop, a carpenter shop, and a clothing depot. There are good workmen in each. The women assemble at the clothing depot, to make clothing for the community. Many have been supplied with clothing through the aid societies, which is very carefully distributed, and nearly all are now tolerably clad.

There is a school in which some five hundred children are taught. There are four teachers now here, and two or three more are coming. The teachers are practical philanthropists, who receive no pay. Three hundred pupils have learned to read. It takes, on an average, about six weeks for them to learn to read in the first reader.

The Contraband Hospital, it is said, will compare favorably with any of the military hospitals, in point of cleanliness, order, cooking, &c.

As before hinted, all are required to work, the aim of the institution being to teach them to help themselves. They have built very tolerable quarters for themselves, and have laid a foundation for the establishment of agricultural and domestic industry.

The establishment is by no means a burden upon the Government. According to the estimates of Chaplain EATON, there is a positive gain to the Government from the Corinth camp of from $4,000 to $5,000 per month, above all expenses.

Awful Inundations in Buenos Ayres.

The Buenos Ayres papers of March 9 note the occurrence of fearful inundations at Tucuman. One of them says:

"Torrents of rain for twenty-one days swelled the river of this historic city, causing it to overflow its banks at Viscacheral, about a league north of the suburbs; an immense body of water rushed headlong toward Aguirres, sweeping away houses, plantations, &c. Sugar-fields and quintas are all submerged under a vast lake. At Molino de Ojeda several peasants were clinging to the tops of trees; the Governor rushed forth to rescue them; his escort was alarmed at the approaching torrent and fled, leaving three heroic fellows swimming to save the victims. At length, laying aside his horse, the intrepid Governor plunged into the tide, and carried ashore on his back, a distance of 900 yards, the affrighted sufferers, one after the other.

Over ten persons were drowned, and the destruction of property is incalculable. Gov. CAMPO sent a courier to warn the people of Santiago of the impending danger, since the Rio Hondo passes near the latter city.

By latest accounts, all the left bank of the river is a scene of destruction, Malvinas and Manantial being inundated, with their crops of rice, sugar and tobacco.

The town of Leales has disappeared, like Mendoza; only 300 of the inhabitants were able to effect their escape. At 8 P. M. on the 25th the river swept down the whole city, churches, townsfolk and animals—only three houses remaining.

The Cajon River has inundated twelve leagues of ground; several hamlets were carried away, and at Punta Gramillas there is an inland sea whose limits can scarcely be traced. The ground has fallen in in several places, and the rise of the Chorillo River is regarded as a principal cause of the calamity."

A Terrific Explosion.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ADA HANCOCK AT SAN PEDRO, CAL.

We have already had, by telegraph from San Francisco, the announcement of the explosion of the steamer *Ada Hancock* at San Pedro. The *Bulletin* gives these additional particulars of the sad affair. It says:

"The *Ada Hancock*—the boat on which the explosion took place—was used for the conveyance of passengers and freight to and from the larger steamer to the shore at San Pedro. She was between three and four years old, 60 feet in length, of 60 tons burden, and was built in this harbor for Capt. MOON. She was originally intended to ply in this harbor as a tug, and to facilitate her evolutions, was rigged with a double propeller. She was sold about two years since to Mr. BANNING, of Los Angeles, and since that time has been employed as above stated. After passing to the ownership of Mr. BANNING, she was rechristened the *Ada Hancock*, in compliment to the daughter of Maj. HANCOCK, who resided in Los Angeles at that time. The boiler which exploded, spreading such terrible devastation, was a new one, put into her only a year since, and no suspicion was entertained of its safety. Thus far, as in most other cases of boiler explosions, the cause of the accident is involved in mystery.

The bodies found are those of Thomas H. Seeley, Captain of the steamer *Senator*; William Ritchie, express messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co., Charles King, Fort Tejon; a Mexican, name and whereabouts unknown; Hiram Kimball and Atkinson, Mormon missionaries from Salt Lake; Joseph Bryant, Captain of the steamer *Ada Hancock*; A. P. Gardner, La Paz; —— Sweeney; —— Linslay; a teamster, name unknown; Wm. T. B. Sandford, Los Angeles; T. E. Kerlin, Tejon Reservation; Capt. Nye, R. M. Hall, San Francisco; H. M. Oliver, La Paz; the head, shoulders and chest only of Mr. Oliver were found; C. P. Hubbard, La Paz; Thomas H. Woodman, chief clerk of Mr. Banning; Dr. R. H. Myles, Los Angeles; two colored men, R. Price and William Jan Pratt, Colorado; Sidney Johnson, eldest son of Gen. A. Sydney Johnson, Los Angeles.

The following list includes those who were known to be on the steamer, and whose bodies have not yet been recovered: Mr. Levy, San Bernardino; L. Schlossinger, Los Angeles; John Rodgers, deck hand. It is stated that some 15 or 20, not known, were lost, whose bodies are not yet recovered. Several casualties are noted: A. Chellis, San Luis Obispo, suffered a fracture of the thigh; Wm. W. Wardell, Santa Cruz, suffered a contusion; John Gettamay, Siskiyou County, had a broken arm; Charles Cunningham, from the Colorado mines, a contusion; Henry Beer, Yroka, contusion; J. Philips, deck hand, fracture of the elbow; William Jackson, Colorado mines, scald and contusion; G. L. Tucker, San Francisco, formerly of this place, fracture of both bones of left leg; Mrs. Banning, contusion of the head, and probably some internal injuries; Mrs. Sanford, mother of Mrs. Banning, had her right leg and left arm fractured; Miss M. Hereford suffered a contusion of the head; Mr. Banning, internally injured; Miss Wilson, daughter of D. Wilson, contusion; A. C. Yeary, fracture of the leg; Welsh, scalded slightly.

Mrs. L. COHN, two children and servant, of Los Angeles, were on board the *Hancock*. Mrs. COHN escaped with a slight contusion. The servant escaped uninjured, and was taken into a boat, having the youngest child, an infant, in her arms, which received only a very slight scratch upon the left side of the head. Mrs. COHN showed herself a heroine, displaying great presence of mind. She recovered her eldest child, about 2 years of age, from the water among the fragments of the wreck. For some time its life was considered hopeless, but it was restored by the perseverance of the mother, and by frictions and bathings with brandy. The marks left upon it have the appearance of a scalp; otherwise the child appears to be in perfect health.

Two children of Mr. BANNING were also on board, of whom one only received a slight scald. Both of the children were saved from the wreck by 'Darkness,' a colored servant girl of Mrs. BANNING, who displayed undaunted courage and rendered great assistance to numbers of others. During the whole excitement she remained perfectly calm, and was the means of keeping several of the ladies' heads above water for some time after the vessel had gone down. Only three persons besides the little child of Mr. BANNING—viz.: the child of Mrs. COHN and the two servants as above stated—escaped without injury. WILLIAM KING, a young man, and a fireman and a Mexican, escaped unscathed. The explosion was instantaneous, no vestige of the boiler or the flues upon which it stood were left. Pieces of the shattered boiler were found upon a small island, a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the wreck. Splinters from the vessel were thrown into Government Corral, three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the disaster. Mr. BANNING himself was thrown a hundred feet."

PISTOLS AND BOULDERS.—We learn that some of the K. G. C.'s on the top of the Central train, just before the search began for pistols, threw their weapons down the stove-pipe into the stove. The stove door acted on the principle of a spring-lock to a trunk, and when once closed, required a key to unlock it. As the train approached Lewisville, Henry County, the owners of the weapons asked the conductor to open the stove door, but he had no key, nor could one be found among any of the employes, though diligent inquiry was made of every one, from baggage-master to train-boy. The party became very indignant and wanted to break open the stove, but this would not be allowed. On getting off, their anger had reached the climax, and as the train moved off they vented their spleen by throwing boulders at the cars. No one was injured, though it is a wonder that some of the passengers were not hurt, for the stones fell like a shower of hail on all sides of the cars. It is said that when the train reached Richmond a stove key was found, the stove door unlocked, and five or six pistols taken from the inside and distributed among the operatives of the train.—*Indianapolis Journal, May 23.*

—Two of the guns captured at Grand Gulf had been taken from the wreck of the iron-clad *Indianola* by the rebels.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 6	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Hibernian	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	May 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

For California.

America	June 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ......5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.
THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!
THE BEST STYLES!!
THE LOWEST PRICES!!!
HOSIERY,
UNDER-GARMENTS, AND
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A. RANKIN & CO.
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 5th-av.,
corner 22d-st.,
and No. 163 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.
AT
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.
ROMAN SCARFS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.
AT LEGRAIN'S.
CHINA SILKS, the newest designs, at $1 50@$1 75.
Cost to import, $2 25@$2 60.
BAREGE FLOUNCED ROBES, at $2 50.
Cost $6 to import.
NEW FRENCH JACONETS, at 25c., worth [illegible]
POPELINE DE PARIS, at 38c., worth 50c.
MOSAMBIQUES, double width—NEW PLAIDS, 38c. per yard, worth 65c.
FINE WHITE PIQUES and MARSEILLES, at 75c. per yard.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.
Corner Waverley-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

NO. 607 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
C. W. FRENCH.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Fine Shirts and Collars MADE TO ORDER.
Fine Gauze Merino Undershirts, $1 50 each, or $15 per dozen. Also a large stock of Muslin, Linen and Jean Drawers of our own make, and warranted to fit.
C. W. FRENCH,
No. 607 Broadway, N. Y.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY.
Respectfully calls the attention of families, requiring mourning goods, to his large and desirable stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, HERNANIES, FLORENTINES, &c., &c.; also BONNETS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
N. B.—We are continually receiving fresh novelties from Europe, and GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. Call and examine.
Observe JAKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 880 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 90c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B.—All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOTELS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
NEW-ROCHELLE, NEW-YORK,
This favorite Summer resort, after having undergone many alterations and improvements, has been newly furnished, and now offers many inducements as a country resort. The hotel will be open for the reception of guests on the 27th day of May.
WM. J. FISH, Proprietor.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
This house will open on TUESDAY, June 16. Applications may be made at No. 140 5th-av., or at the Bellevue, Newport. PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the season June 1, 1863.
This house has a pleasant and central location, with an ocean front of 600 feet, and less than 200 feet from the sea-shore. It can accommodate 600 guests.
Access twice daily *via* steamer and railroad. Steamer *J. D. Beers*, foot of Murray-st., leaves at 6¼ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Distance, two hours. Address
S. LAIRD.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

HELP WANTED.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AS WAITRESS A young Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring good City reference. Apply at No. 61 University-place, on Saturday and Monday mornings, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

TO STONE-MASONS.—STONE-MASONS wanted, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; good references required. Apply at office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 13 to 16 YEARS OF age, who resides with his parents, to attend an office, &c.; must have good references. Address R. L. & CO., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

WANTED AT MRS GREEN'S AGENCY for Employment, a first-class seamstress, understanding dressmaking; also, domestics of the best class, white and colored, at No. 950 Broadway.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, 14 YEARS OF AGE, to attend an office and go errands; one with good recommendations may apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 24 Wooster-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress alone; none but good families need apply, as she can refer to some of the best families in the City; can be seen for two days, at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JOHNS & BRO.
HENRY V. D. JOHNS, JNO. KENSEY JOHNS,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

We respectfully solicit orders for the sale and for the purchase of City and country property, and would refer to the following gentlemen of this City:
R. H. Lowry, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of the Republic.
Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Banker.
Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.
P. M. Bryson, Esq.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 83x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 304 Broadway.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath, range, heater, &c.; lots well laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, shrubberies, &c. Apply, for particulars, to JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, 14th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FORTUNE.—Will be sold or leased, an elegant country seat, within an hour's drive of the Central Park; delightfully located on the Sound, with a fine, clear water front of 900 feet. The property consists of a large, new, stylish villa, with all the appointments essential to a luxurient residence throughout the year, including horses, carriages, &c.; a rich, elevated plot of 12 acres, tastefully laid out in lawns, gardens, &c., and well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

View not surpassed even by that of the Bay of Naples.

Carriage-house, stables and other outbuildings all new and commodious.

Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. No agents need apply. Address
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

VALUABLE VILLA SITES AT AUCTION,
AT KATONAH, ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.
The estate of the late Gideon Reynolds, at Katonah Station, about 45 miles from New-York, and near Lake Mahopac, Croton Falls and Croton Lake, containing about 115 acres, will be divided into suitable sites, from 50 to 2 acres each,
FOR DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES,
and sold at public auction THURSDAY, June 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Homestead. For particulars, inquire of J. M. CHAMBERLIN, at the bank, corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st., and G. REYNOLDS, No. 2 Water-st.
FLOYD TUCKER, Executor.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A VERY desirable private residence, located on high ground, having a fine view of the city and country around. The grounds, fronting on two streets, contain eight city lots; are handsomely laid out, and stocked with a choice variety of evergreens, fruits, flowers, &c. The buildings are a double two-story and basement house, containing 13 finished rooms, with two-story piazza in the rear, new and built in the best manner, with green-house attached. There is also on the premises tool-house, lodgings for gardener, barn, cow-house and hennery. For terms, &c., apply to KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET AT TREMONT—TEN MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, a desirable residence, suitable for a boarding-house, containing 11 rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad or Stage depots. Lot 100 feet square. The location is beautiful and healthy. Good water near the house. Rent $150 per year. Inquire of Justice LENT, near Tremont depot, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class brick house, with modern improvements, situated at the corner of Harrison-st. and the Morris and Essex Railroad, near the Brick Church Station, on a square lot of 2¼ acres. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to the subscriber, at No. 70 Wall-st., N. Y., or at his residence, Harrison-st., Orange.
GEORGE BARRELL.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE AND five acres of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas E. Hulse, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or J. B. DE KLYN, Peekskill.

AUCTION SALE AT SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The property of James Benedict, Jr., beautifully located, fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; one acre of ground, fruit and shade trees; large house, modern-built; five minutes' walk from depot or steamboat landing. For particulars inquire of S. SEELY, No. 118 King-st., New-York, or L. DIBBLE, South Norwalk.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE on East River, nine miles from Harlem, contains 170 acres, with everything desirable for a gentleman's residence, being perfectly healthy, and situation delightful; to be sold, with furniture, stock, &c., and terms to suit purchaser. Apply from 12 to 4, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, to VALENTINE G. HALL.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ONE AND A HALF miles from Rye depot, (near the elegant country residences of Messrs. Easton, Macy, Drake, Cragin, Palmer and others,) the house and grounds belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises, or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT in the township of New Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The premises embrace about six acres of land, with a commodious house, of brick, with slate roof, in perfect order, and necessary outbuildings. The garden contains a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD, New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 68x250. Price from $2,800 to $3,300. Inquire for particulars at the office of the *Merchants' Magazine*, Room No. 24, of
WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GLEN COVE LANDING—A beautiful grove, 200 feet square, lying between Middle and East avs., having a fine view of the Bay; delightful location for a Summer residence or cottages to rent. Price, $1,500. S. DINGEE, No 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—A NICE little country residence, a garden, farm, new buildings; house contains nine rooms; nice brook; one hour from City; commutation $50. Inquire at TAYLOR'S carriage repository, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON FLUSHING Bay, five acres of land at Newtown, half mile from Flushing Village, a beautiful building site, with dock privilege of great value, accessible by railroad or steamboat, magnificent view of the bay and country over the sound—map with. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSE IN ORANGE FOR $4,000.—IT HAS 15 rooms; lot 53-150; abundance of fruit, good water, out-buildings, &c. It is offered at a great bargain. A choice variety of desirable houses and building sites in town and country for sale by H. V. CRAMER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 114 Nassau-st.

NEWBURGH COUNTRY PLACES, CONVENIENTLY and pleasantly situated, for sale, or would be rented for a few months; partly or wholly furnished. Also, several beautifully located villa sites. Apply to J. S. THAYER, No. 31 Water-st., Newburgh.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE ON the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; fine lawn, shade and fruit trees, convenient to business in New-York; rent, $600 to Jan. 1. Address J. S., Box No. 673 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, ON EAST River, at low rents, for present season, two cottages and a furnished house. Photographs can be seen at office of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., from 11½ to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE DEPOT OF HARLEM Railroad, a large frame house in good order, containing 14 rooms with garden, &c Rent $200. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 53 Front-st.

AT NYACK.—A PLAIN FURNISHED HOUSE to let; salt water bathing, and splendid view of the Hudson; also, barn and land if required. Inquire of Mrs. PROVOST, near the Rockland County Institute.

WANTED TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 8 or 10 rooms, about an acre of ground, with shade and fruit trees, and within one hour of the City Hall. Address A. B., Box No. 3,466 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR—The farm belonging to the estate of the late John H. Purdy, 1½ miles from Rye Depot, Westchester County, containing 125 acres. The house is a substantial two-story and attic frame building, with extension, containing twelve rooms, cellar under the whole house, beautifully situated and handsomely shaded, splendid view of the Sound, good garden, fruits, carriage-house, and other outbuildings. Apply to JOHN PALMER, near the premises, or to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, A small farm of from 15 to 25 acres, with dwelling-house, barns and out-buildings; must be but a short, convenient distance from New-York; Long Island, neighborhood of Astoria or Ravenswood, preferred, and the rent must be moderate. Address H. F. R., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, giving full particulars.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y. —263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SHIPPING

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, James Anderson, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, June 3. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail June 17.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON FRIDAY, 29TH inst., about 2 o'clock, from the office No. 262 Water-st., a POCKET-BOOK, containing $145 in bank bills and postage currency, besides notes, checks and drafts. The above reward will be paid on return of same to J. & C. WHITFIELD, No. 262 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

United States Treasury,
New-York, May 30, 1863.

I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into them ceases by act of Congress.

Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company,
Cleveland, May 27, 1863.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21½ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

GRANT & SON,
No. 58 WALL-ST.,
Have constantly on hand all descriptions U. S. Government Securities.
U. S. 6 per cent. Coupon and Reg'd Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. One Year Certificates (old and new.)
U. S. 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes.
And are prepared to deliver Five Twenty Bonds, with full Coupon from May 1, or bearing interest from date of subscription. Certificates of indebtedness collected promptly. Interest received in gold remitted or accounted for at market rate.
Commercial paper bought and sold.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 20, 1863.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.
The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY BANKING HOUSE.
Commissioned Officers' Accounts adjusted and cashed. Quartermasters', Navy Agents' and Ordnance vouchers purchased.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CASH ADVANCES
Made upon Vessels, Merchandise and all Securities.
Address, confidentially, CAPITALIST, Box No. 105 New-York Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour. W. H. WARREN, Secretary.
Saratoga Springs, May 26, 1863.

Broadway Bank, May 22, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

New-York Equitable Insurance Company,
New-York, May 20, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL CIRCULARS OF Messrs. THOMAS DENNY & CO., for 1862 and 1863, for sale by H. ANSTICE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-one Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. The poll will be open at 1 o'clock, and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of the North American Fire Ins. Co.,
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 26, 1863.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS.

James W. Otis,	Wm. Whitewright,	O. S. Carter,
Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius McCoon,	Wm. Barton,
Rich. M. Blatchford,	Wyllis Blackstone,	O. H. Shepard,
Caleb Swan,	Joshua J. Henry,	J.B. Johnston,
Thomas W. Gale,	Josiah Lane,	S. Brooks,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Acton Civill,	H. Parish,
Chas. Williams,	John Auchincloss,	Aug. Whiting.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of this Company for the ensuing year.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,
New-York, May 13, 1863.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,	ABIEL A. LOW,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	JAMES M. HALSTED,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,	LEGRAND B. CANNON,
ROBERT RAY,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company
Transfer Office, No. 50 Wall-st.,
New-York, May 27, 1863.
THE STOCK-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY ARE CLOSED at this office, for the present. The books for transfer will remain open at Milwaukee until the 5th proximo, when they will be closed for a week to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company. Parties in whose name stock may stand on the day abovementioned will be entitled to new stock in the Consolidated Company, and to the reserved assets of the Company.
B. M. PRICE, President.
Charles L. Frost, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., New-York, May 6, 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, for the election of a President and Board of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st day of May to the 1st day of June, both inclusive.
H. ROUSSEL, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—New-York, May 19, 1863.—The election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms, (late United States Sub-Treasury building, No. 30 Wall-st.,) on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co.,
Chicago, May 23, 1863.
THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 5th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.
A. STONE, Jr., President.
S. S. Downs, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 79 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, PLEASANTLY situated in West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be rented for four or six months to a satisfactory tenant. Address T. E., Box No. 4,295 Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Apply before noon. Engines 1,000 horse power. SAML. LEGGETT, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 5th of June, 1863, for the following supplies:
Standard, Drills.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Mounted.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Guidons, Cavalry.
Guidons, Artillery.
Storm Flags.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
Drums.
Drums, Heads, Batter and Snare.
Drums, Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pairs.
Drum-sticks, carriages.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books;
Post Letter Books;
Post Morning Report Book.
A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if an award is made him.
Samples must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Warehouse, corner of Vine and Columbia streets.
All the supplies must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.
Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Proposals for Clothing."
JOHN H. DICKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.
Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage,
Department, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.
Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.
Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and Wests streets, where required.
Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and
Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.
Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues,
And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.
Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues,
And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.
Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.
And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.
Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.
And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.
Also for
Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.
Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.
CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington City, March 19, 1863.
OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.
Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.
Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.
All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,
"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."
When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

Quartermaster's Office, No. 6 State-st.,
New-York, May 22, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, (egg and stove size,) the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.
Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned; the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.
Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, May 25, 1863.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of
6,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.
5 tons of special Castings for the same.
10,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.
25,000 feet of Cast-Iron Water Pipes, 6 inches in diameter.
Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 6 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.
Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board,
May 27, 1863.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863,
For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.
Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 54th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board,
May 30, 1863.

Office Light-house Inspector,
New-York, N. Y., 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this Office.
By order of the Light-house Board,
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

Office Light-house Inspector, No. 19 Cedar-st.,
New-York, N. Y., 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

AUCTION SALES.

Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
THE PROPERTY OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3.
A very choice and beautiful collection of paintings, most of them being of the highest order of merit, the works of
CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS,
many of which were painted to order and purchased of the artists themselves. The examples include the names of

George Innes,	Bierstadt,	Eastman Johnson,
George L. Brown,	Louis Lang,	Van Beest,
Rossiter,	Wm. Hart,	Contourier,
Inman,	Vernert,	Nehlig,
Rondel,	Shattuck,	A. W. Warren,
C. E. Frere,	McEntee,	G. H. Hall,

Williamson, and many others of equal note.
Also,
THE LARGE HISTORICAL BATTLE-PIECE,
"THE LANDING OF BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE,"
BY
G. L. BROWN.
This interesting collection, an inspection of which will afford true pleasure to lovers of the fine arts, will be on exhibition on and from SATURDAY, May 30, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until day of sale. Catalogues ready Monday morning, June 1.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, JUNE 2,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Bookcases, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, chamber suites, crockery, glass-ware, &c.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JOHN BENSON, Dec'd.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:
Throgg's Neck—About 80 acres of land, lying on both sides of the road leading from Westchester to New-Rochelle, and within a short distance of the village of Westchester, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Watson, Ferris and others. The property is well located, and comprises several fine building sites. The location is healthy, easy of access by steamboat to Westchester, or by Harlem Railroad to Williams' Bridge. The property will be sold in 2 or 3 parcels, if desired.
Maps of the property and any information in relation thereto, will be furnished on application to W. H. BOWNE, Westchester, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.
WM. H. BOWNE,
ANDREW ARNOW,
Executors of John Benson, deceased.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, WILTON AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, CHINA, &c., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 10½ o'clock at No. 12 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., fourth door west of Broadway, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, satin brocatel and damask window curtains lined with silk, rosewood centre table, rosewood etageres, mahogany extension dining table, mahogany dining-room chairs, in maroon plush, china and glass ware, select oil-paintings by well-known artists, elegant mantel and pier glasses, library bookcase, chandeliers, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany armoir-a-glace, Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The oil-paintings will be sold at 12 o'clock.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.
Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
Chicago, March 16, 1863.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., WILL SELL, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
On 85th-st.—The house and lot, south side, 280 feet east 3d-av., well built, extension in rear, marble mantels, folding doors, &c.; size, 21x36; lot, 25x1,112 2.
On 88th-st.—The house and lot, north side, 187 feet west of Avenue A, nearly new, brick basement, 12-inch walls, Croton, &c. Size, 20x36; lot, 20x100 8½. The above are 2-story frame houses. The streets are graded, curbed, guttered, &c. The neighborhood is excellent and rapidly improving, with great facilities of access by Harlem and Peck-slip cars and ferry-boats. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining Bank of Commerce.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—ON MONDAY NEXT, June 1, at the Exchange No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., Four avenue Lots southwest corner of 8th-av. and 74th-st. The lots are on the grade and opposite the large Lake, the Ramble, Grand Mall, Water Terrace, Botanical Garden and its artificial Lake—the five distinctive features of the Central Park. The view from this point cannot be planted out as with other lots around the Park, because the Main Drive, the Winter Drive, the Bridle Road and Foot Path, all converge at this precise spot. For a residence this site is the most magnificent on the entire boundaries of the Central Park. These Lots will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, OR a gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board; house has all the modern improvements, and in good locality; convenient to either cars or stages. Apply at No. 371 4th-st., between Broadway and Bowery, near Lafayette-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A genteel private family, where they dine at 6 o'clock. A nice furnished room required on the second or third floor; location between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 30th-st.; best of references given. Address S. P. B., Box No. 1,444 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a furnished room with board, in a small family residing in this City below 14th-st., or in Brooklyn convenient to the ferry. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. G. H., No. 378 6th-av.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—NO. 12 EAST 16TH-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., a suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, or parlor floor to let to gentlemen only, without board.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; family private; No. 33 West 33d-st.; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERtiser having taken the large house No. 61 State-st., which has been newly fitted up, and is replete with all the modern improvements, is prepared to make arrangements with families or single gentlemen for full or partial board.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL PIOUS FAMily in New-Jersey, 80 miles from the City, residing in a large, modern, convenient dwelling, situated on elevated ground, commanding a view of the village close by and the surrounding country, and surrounded by pleasant grounds and gardens—six adults or a small family, well recommended, will be received on moderate terms. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARD.—VERY SUPERIOR ACcommodations in a large double house, delightfully situated in Westchester County, 1½ hours by rail, surrounded by fine old shade trees, and in a beautiful lawn of ten acres, containing all the comforts of a home. Best of references given and required. Address H. B. Y., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

THE PARK HOUSE, AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests for the Summer season. The location is healthy, and abounds in beautiful walks and drives, and is within one hour of the City *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Excellent stable accommodations on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A SMALL FAMILY—Must be within one hour of the City; two large rooms and a substantial table required. Address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 3,015 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., Yonkers. The house is large, grounds well shaded, accommodations first-class, view unsurpassed; within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landings. Address Mrs. SCOTT, Yonkers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.
WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

COMMISSIONER FOR CONNECTICUT and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GREAT EXCITEMENT AND ENTHUSIASM.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN,
$1,000 FOR 25 CENTS.
$1,000 FOR 25 CENTS.
Though Gen. Tom Thumb was receiving
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY
for his exhibitions alone, the Manager offered him
ONE-HALF THE GROSS RECEIPTS
of the entire Museum and
GUARANTEES THEM TO AMOUNT TO THAT SUM,
for his exhibition here, thus giving his visitors
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH FOR 25 CENTS.
Remember that the Tom Thumb Company embraces
FOUR MOST EXTRAORDINARY LITTLE PEOPLE,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
the late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
THE FASCINATING QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
COMMODORE NUTT,
AND THE
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN,
whose equals have never been seen on the face of the globe.
ALL FOUR WEIGHING BUT 100 POUNDS,
PERFECT IN FORM AND FEATURES,
MOST BEAUTIFUL OF CREATION'S WONDERS!
THEY HOLD THEIR LEVEES
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CARTES DE VISITE, by Brady,
of these four Wonderful Liliputians, all on one card, are for sale by them at their levees, at 25 cents each.
OF THE GENERAL AND HIS WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN,
on separate cards, at 15 cents. These are
THE ONLY GENUINE PHOTOGRAPHS
of these four wonderful people. All others offered, including those advertised by Mrs. Demorest, (calling herself Madame,) which are miserable engravings,
ARE SPURIOUS IMPOSITIONS,
against which the public are warned.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other Wonders from every quarter of the globe.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
Every Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Every Evening at 7½.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON A FAIR LADY,
AND COMIC BURLETTA, 'TWAS I,
at each.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cts.

GRAND NATIONAL
BILLIARD
TOURNAMENT!
Will take place at
IRVING HALL,
Corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, New-York,
Commencing
MONDAY, June 1, 1863.

The following celebrated players have entered, and will contend for the prizes and the
CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA!
TIEMAN, of Cincinnati.
SEEREITER, of Detroit.
FOX, of Rochester.
ESTEPHE, of Philadelphia.
DEERY, of Washington.
NELMS, of Philadelphia.
KAVANAGH, of New-York.
GOLDTHWAIT, of New-York.
FOLEY, of Cleveland.

The Tournament will continue for about ten days, each player will play a game of five hundred points up—carom—with each of the other players, and the winner of the greater number of games to be the winner of the Prizes, a splendid inlaid four-pocket Billiard Table (Phelan & Collender's Patent) and a magnificent gold-mounted Cue, the emblem of Championship. Elevated seats will be erected to accommodate 1,800 spectators, so that all can see the play. A charge of 50 cents will be made for each admission, to cover expenses—the surplus, if any, will be distributed as mileage to players coming a distance, or otherwise disposed of as the contestants may determine.
Tickets on sale at the principal Billiard Rooms, and at the door of the Hall.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.
The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. Havens, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, and with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad for Westport, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport; also, with stages for Wilton, New-Canaan, &c., &c. Baggage conveyed to the depots free. Fare 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, will leave Harrison-st., at 7 A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
Brooklyn, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of the North American Fire
Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-
st., New-York, May 26, 1863.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Scrip Dividend of
FORTY PER CENT.
was declared to the policy holders on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the business for the year ending May 1, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum was ordered to be paid in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1861 and 1862. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the capital stock was also declared payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.,
New-York, May 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.
By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

Merchants' Bank, New-York, May 26, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after June 1. The transfer books will be closed until the first day of June.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-York Produce Exchange Company have this day declared a dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable June 1st. The transfer books will be closed from May 25th to June 1.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
New York, May 23, 1863.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a hardware store of fifteen years' standing, No. 189 East Houston-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA—WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN. ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MLLE VESTVALI
MLLE. VESTVALI
MLLE. VESTVALI
MLLE. VESTVALI
AS AZUCENA, IN
AS AZUCENA, IN
AS AZUCENA, IN
AS AZUCENA, IN
TROVATORE,
TROVATORE,
TROVATORE,
TROVATORE,
Supported by eminent artists from the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY—
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
Last time this season, in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
TUESDAY—THE WIFE.
Which increases nightly in attraction.
WEDNESDAY—(Eighth time)—THE STRANGER.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Last time this season, in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
FRIDAY (fifth time)—THE WIFE.
SATURDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
Last time in consequence of forthcoming novelties.
Will be repeated in rapid succession "Americans in Paris," "Wild Oats," "Love and Money," "Speed the Plough," "Cure for the Heartache," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," and "The Fine Old English Gentleman."

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, June 2, 1863,
Last performance but one prior to the closing of the Season, and last time of
LES GANACHES.
Comedie in 4 acts, by M. Victorien Sardon, (his latest and greatest success.)
Doors open at 7½, curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5,
Last night of the Season.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.

DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
comprising seventy scenes of the most interesting places of
THE BIBLE LAND,
printed upon over 12,000 square feet of canvas, by that greatest of scenic limners, Mons. LOUIS DUFLOCQ, of Paris,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½.

The entertainment closes with a GRAND FESTIVE ILLUMINATION of that noblest piece of architecture ever produced by man,
ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT ROME.

ON EXHIBITION,
LAST WEEK OF R. GIGNOUX'S CELEBRATED PICTURE,
"THE ALPS BY SUNRISE,"
At Goupil's Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifiction and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A CARD.
WM. B. BRADBURY'S
PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 427 Broome-st., corner Crosby-st., New-York.
The undersigned hereby announces to his patrons that, with all his increased facilities, he has been unable fully to meet the present unexpectedly large demand for his Piano-fortes. He is now enlarging his factory to twice its former size, and otherwise greatly increasing his manufacturing facilities, by means of which he will soon be in a position to meet promptly all orders for his instruments. Meanwhile, he begs his customers to be patient, assuring them that their orders shall be filled with the utmost possible dispatch, consistent with thorough and perfect workmanship.
Samples of his different styles may be seen, and the tone for which they have become so celebrated, heard, at his warerooms, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway. Professors, amateurs, and all lovers of a good piano are cordially invited to call and try them, with or without reference to purchasing. WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos. Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

THE EVENING LAW CLASS—FULLY INcorporated. Summer Session opens June 8. Tuition $10. Address RICHARD ROWLAND, Esq., Box No. 1,633 Post-office, or call at office of Hon. LUCIEN BIRDSEYE, No. 170 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.
The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.
For sale in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, at the depot, No. 126 Beekman-st., New-York.
HAMMER & CO.
BREWERY AT HARLEM.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—500 PACKAGES of five gallons each.
For sale in quantities to suit
DIETZ & CO.,
No. 132 William-st.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

Great Anxiety for American News.

Reinforcements for the French in Mexico.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CAPE RACE, Friday, May 29.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 21st, *via* Londonderry on the 22d instant, was boarded by the news-boat at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are five days later.

Politics unimportant.

There was a general feeling of suspense for later American news.

The Derby was won by *Maccaroni* by a short head only. *Lord Clifden* was second.

Advices from Cherbourg report that considerable reinforcements are being dispatched from there to Mexico.

POLAND.—There is really nothing new as to the insurgents' movements.

The Bank of England on the 21st advanced its minimum rate of discount a further one-half per cent.

COTTON—Sales, three days, 10,000 bales. Market dull and slightly lower.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady, without change in prices.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

Consols, 93¾@93⅞ for Money.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 22.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

The *Glasgow's* arrival has dispelled the rumors of an armistice in America and created buoyancy in the cotton market. The week's decline has been partially recovered. Sales to-day, 8,000 bales.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 28,000 bales. Prices ¼d.@½d. lower for American and Surat.

BREADSTUFFS firm and steady.

PROVISIONS dull, but steady.

LONDON, Friday, May 22.

Consols for Money, 93⅛.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BEECHER FAREWELL.

An Excursion Down the Bay.

The Press of this City has announced frequently that HENRY WARD BEECHER was about to visit Europe, to be absent on a health-seeking tour during the coming four months. At last, we are pleased to announce, he has gone.

Yesterday was the privileged occasion on which the distinguished minister of Plymouth Church, accompanied by eight hundred and fifteen of the *élite* of his charge, steamed gaily down the Bay in the fine steamer *Merrimac*, until, when overtaken by the *City of Baltimore*, he was boated to her hospitable deck, followed by the affectionate cheerings of his flock and the inspiring music of the *North Carolina's* Band.

The *Merrimac* lay at the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, beautifully decked with streaming flags and flying streamers until the hour of 10½ A. M., at which time the eight hundred and fifteen passengers were comfortably sunning themselves upon the deck awaiting the arrival of the traveling party.

The carriage containing Mr. BEECHER and his family soon drove up, when the immense crowd delivered itself of several rounds of hearty cheers in honor of Mr. BEECHER, and many prominent citizens, among whom was the Rev. Dr. STORRS, grasped affectionately the outstretched hand of the Dominie and bade him God-speed and a safe return.

Accompanied by his son Lieut. HENRY B. BEECHER, of the Fourth United States Artillery, Mr. BEECHER went upon the *Merrimac*, and having courteously acknowledged the farewells of the crowd, signified that he was ready to be off.

The trip was an exceedingly pleasant one, extending from the Wall-street Ferry to Sandy Hook and back, and continuing from the hours of 11 A. M. to 4½ P. M. In the meantime the clerk of the weather and the Plymouth Pastor vied with each other in extent and variety of labor. The sun shone, the Heavens poured forth rain, the black clouds thundered, and the forked lightning played alternately, while Mr. BEECHER shook hands with eight hundred and fifteen human beings, sent home messages, left instructions concerning various work, was bored by autograph collectors, subjected to reportorial inquisition, besieged by men, women and children, and pressed by tenders of first-class refreshment.

The band did well, so did an extemporaneous choir, so did several ice-cream and lemonade venders, while the congregation enjoyed itself hugely.

About 1 o'clock, the steamer *City of Baltimore* was seen steaming head on for the excursionists. Then confusion reigned, and a stranger would have imagined from the ominous whisperings, the runnings to and fro, the rubbing of eyes, the woe-begone countenances of one and all, that at least the *Alabama* was upon them, while possible death was before them.

When the vessels neared, a life-boat was lowered with Mr. BEECHER and one or two others in it, and he having said a somewhat public farewell to his children was rowed to the *Baltimore*.

Flags dipped, the band played, the people cheered and cried alternately, Mr. BEECHER waved his hat and everything was harmoniously congregational.

Having reached the deck of the *Baltimore* Mr. BEECHER was cordially greeted by Capt. MCGUIGAN, while the passengers gave him three cheers, after which he was conducted by the Captain to the wheelhouse where he saw the handkerchiefed females of his people and reciprocated in kind.

Thus we saw him go with hat in one hand and eye-applied opera-glass in the other.

The return trip was identical with the outward. To the Committee, Messrs. DENNIS, MOODY, and BIRD, too much credit cannot be given for the absolute perfection of arrangement. Comfort and enjoyment were secured by efficiency and courtesy.

Happily no "orations" were delivered, although several Divines and other minute-men were on hand, but all things went off smoothly, unpretentiously and enjoyably to all concerned. To Mr. BEECHER it was peculiarly gratifying as an evidence of his people's love; to the people it was eminently delightful, as it afforded them an opportunity of testifying personally their regard for their pastor.

Dr. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic, went out in the *Baltimore* with Mr. BEECHER, and with him will travel through England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Belgium.

Mr. BEECHER'S pulpit will be supplied by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK and other clergymen during his absence, which will extend through the months of June, July, August and September.

Sale of Fruit Pictures Next Week.

Next to fruit itself, which is perishable, are good pictures of fruit, which are imperishable. We can feast our eyes, although "forbidden fruit" to the palate, and enjoy the luscious representation of the canvas, at seasons when the gifts of Pomona are but prospectively bursting into bud, or lying in invisible seed beneath the soil. Good pictures of fruit and flowers are rare, and the works of HALL, WYDEVELD and others do not go far from the easel before they are appropriated. The latter artist has been hard at work, in the retirement of his studio, all Winter, preparing a pleasant little surprise in the shape of a collection soon to be offered for sale, by Mr. LEEDS, at SNEDECOR'S, in Broadway. This collection is unique, consisting almost wholly of fruit and flower pieces, principally of the former, and the effect of the pictures, now hanging in their new golden frames at SNEDECOR'S, is temptingly beautiful. WYDEVELD copies only from nature. He is a genuine lover of Pomona's gifts, and knows the "points" of a Bartlett pear, a Newtown pippin, or a bunch of Isabellas, as well as his great countryman, VERBOCKHOVEN, knew the points of a sheep. The pictures, now offered for sale, are fresh from the artist's studio, and have not been seen before in public. They are mostly of cabinet size—just large enough to adorn the dining-room, or hang between large landscapes or cattle-pieces, as delicious companions in the drawing-room. The collection embraces fruit of all kinds, grouped and clustered as the artist knows so well how to depict them. The peaches, alone or lying with white and purple grapes; the apples in baskets or fairly rolling out of the canvas; the water and musk melons, pears, blackberries, currants and strawberries form a feast which the eye cannot contemplate without causing the mouth to sympathize with moistened desire.

WYDEVELD, we understand, offers his pictures at auction, in order to enable him to leave for his home in Europe; so that it is extremely doubtful if an opportunity like the present will ever again be presented.

The pictures may be seen for a few days before the sale at SNEDECOR'S, in Broadway, near Ninth-street.

Recreation for Clerks.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let us ask your indulgence while we lay before you something which, in our opinion, is both desirable and necessary for the moral as well as the physical nature of young men. On the west side of the City, from Cortlandt-street up, there are many large dry goods houses, (some of them importers,) who keep open on Saturdays until regular closing time, when everybody knows that there is not the slightest occasion for it, as there is no business done after 3 o'clock on that day.

Now, Sir, if the merchants would all close at 3 o'clock on Saturday, it would give time to clerks and others to do their business, instead of doing it on Sunday. Besides, these are the very men (the proprietors) who of all others complain most bitterly of a breach of the Sabbath. And yet how can men work from Monday morning till Saturday night without having a few hours (at least) for recreation?

Yours, respectfully, FOUR CLERKS.

VALLANDIGHAM MEETING IN NEWARK

Letter of Gov. Parker, &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a meeting in favor of VALLANDIGHAM'S course, and in opposition to that of the Government, was held in Military Park, in the City of Newark. There was a pretty good gathering around the stands, if the children and boys be included, otherwise it was a signal failure both in influence and respectability.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. CHARLES MOREHEAD, who nominated JAMES B. WARD, Esq., as President.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. ANDREW S. ROGERS, Judge SPEERS and Mr. YOSE, after which the meeting terminated.

The following important letter from Gov. PARKER, of the State of New-Jersey, was read:

LETTER OF GOV. PARKER.

FREEHOLD, Friday, May 29, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Official engagements will not permit me to be at Newark to-morrow.

My views upon the subject of arbitrary and illegal arrests have heretofore been fully and emphatically expressed. Subsequent events have confirmed and strengthened them.

The recent arrest of a citizen of Ohio by military authority, and his trial and sentence by a Military Court, were arbitrary and illegal acts. The whole proceeding was wrong in principle and dangerous in its tendency.

The question is not whether the sentiments expressed by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in reference to the war and its prosecution were right or wrong, or whether by the expression of those sentiments he became amenable to the law. The great question is, whether the tribunal that assumed to arraign him and dispose of his personal liberty, was a lawful tribunal, having jurisdiction of the alleged offence;—or, in other words whether in a State not occupied by hostile armies, where martial law does not exist, and where the Courts are in undisturbed operation, a citizen not connected with the military or naval service can lawfully be spirited away at night, by the strong arm of military power, subjected to the summary proceedings of a secret Military Court, and exiled from his home.

They who differ from the opinions expressed by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and they who agree with him, are equally interested in the question. If the right of trial by a jury of his peers in open court, in the presence of his accused, shall be taken from the citizen, and for it shall be substituted the *ex parte* examination of a secret Court-martial, then indeed we will live under military despotism, and our boasted liberty be but a name.

The people have the right to assemble and discuss questions of public policy. Without free discussion a Republican Government cannot long exist. They who are in authority are the servants of the people, and should encourage rather than repress the free expression of opinion. Otherwise the Government cannot truly represent the people. The language of Mr. WEBSTER expresses my sentiments upon the right of free discussion better than any form of words of my own, and I therefore shall adopt his language: "It is the ancient and indubitable prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty, and it is the last duty I shall abandon. This high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise at all times."

This is the crisis of the nation's life. Let no one seek to bend this question to serve mere personal or partisan ends. Candid men of all parties must condemn the acts to which allusion has been made.

This is the time for the exercise of a lofty patriotism. It is our duty to transmit to posterity the free institutions bequeathed by our fathers. While maintaining the right let us be calm and dispassionate. Let no wrong drive us from the path of duty. Let us observe every requirement of law.

The protests of the people now being made in every loyal State should not be mistaken for efforts to embarrass those who administer the Government. They proceed from no such motive. The people are loyal to the Government. They have sacrificed much, and are prepared to make still greater sacrifices to suppress the rebellion and maintain the unity and integrity of the Government. They love the Union and will not consent to its dissolution. They are not fault-finders. They make no factious opposition. With hope long deferred they still do not complain in regard to matters comparatively immaterial; but the question now engrossing the public mind is a vital one, lying at the foundation of government, and they would be degenerate and unworthy their lineage did they not protest. The Union would be of little value if in restoring it we lose our liberties.

Yours, respectfully, JOEL PARKER.

To F. W. LEONARD, Esq., and others, Committee.

Commencement at the Cooper Union.

After devoting two evenings very agreeably to the exhibition of the productions of the pupils of the School of Design, the Trustees of the Cooper Union, last night, concluded their Commencement proceedings with a musical entertainment and other interesting exercises that filled the large hall of the Institute with an appreciative audience. The proceedings were inaugurated by the invocation of the Divine blessing. Following this came the musical part of the programme, consisting of well-selected and agreeable choruses, solos, duetts, &c., by the class of Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW. These sweet sounds having duly gratified the listeners, the next step in the order of exercises was the reading of the annual report of the Institution. This was done by ABRAM S. HEWITT, Esq., and it presented some interesting statements.

Commencing with an explanation of the design of the Union, viz., the advancement of the working classes in science and art, the report gave the total receipts for the fiscal year, from rent of stores and offices, the sum of $19,453 82, while the expenditures were $19,276 80. Since the close of the fiscal year $5,000 has been received as a legacy from the estate of the late ROBERT C. GOODHUE, and $5,000 from Mr. PETER COOPER, to cover the expense of remodeling the large hall for public meetings.

The number of pupils who entered during the past year was 1,662, of whom 879 remained at the end of the term. Instruction has been given at night to mechanics in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, chemistry, natural philosophy, theoretical mechanics, architectural, mechanical and free-hand drawing, phonography and vocal music.

The School of Design for Women has had 223 pupils during the past year, of whom 189 were free, 59 were pupils of last year, 87 were beginners and 23 engravers. Much regret is expressed that the efficient Superintendent, Mrs. FIELD, has been compelled to resign in consequence of a serious affection of the eyes.

The reading-room has had 194,000 visitors during the year. It has been supplied with 35 daily papers, 80 weekly, 107 monthlies and quarterlies, and a very large collection of serial literature, besides being particularly rich in foreign journals. The library contains 4,000 volumes, and the public are requested to increase this number by donations. The picture gallery has had 175,000 visitors, being double that of last year. To the collection Archbishop HUGHES has recently made a valuable addition by a present of 72 pictures illustrating the frescoes of the Vatican.

During the Winter, six lectures have been delivered on the "Science of Government," four on "Political Economy" and ten on the American Revolution. The trustees expect to make the course still more comprehensive, and intend also to enlarge the night-classes of the Music Department.

Many instances are recorded of the advantages that the pupils have derived from their instruction in the institution. One is now Chief Engineer of one of the Monitors; 5 are second Assistant Engineers, and 9 third Assistants in the Navy. Another, who knew nothing of chemistry on entering the class, after a short course of study had invented a composition for deodorizing matches which he had sold for $6,000 in cash.

The proceedings closed with the award of certificates to the deserving pupils in each class, and the presentation of $304 in premiums to the most excellent in the several branches.

The following young ladies, members of the School of Design, were presented with diplomas:

Miss S. Townsend,	Miss S. M. Barstow,
Miss A. C. Covell,	Miss J. L. Sanner,
Miss C. Ward,	Miss H. M. Phillips,

Miss J. Curtis.

The Explosion in Cherry-street.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

TERENCE LARKIN, one of the victims of the explosion which occurred at WILSON'S bakery in Cherry-street on Thursday afternoon, died last evening at the New-York Hospital. The readers of the TIMES will remember that there were six men burned at the time of the explosion; three of them so seriously that no hopes were entertained of their recovery when taken to the Hospital. At a late hour last evening, OWEN LARKIN and Mr. HENDERSON were not expected to survive until to-day.

Coroner NAUMANN has been notified, and will hold an inquest upon the body of TERENCE LARKIN at the Seventh Ward Station-house to-day at 11 o'clock, when the cause of the explosion will be fully investigated. Mr. WILSON, the proprietor of the establishment, states that the accident was caused by the damper of some of the ovens having been closed too tight, and that the gas generated by the heat was so much confined that when a vent was made by the opening of an oven door, the gas and flames burst out with great force, burning all the workmen who were in the vicinity. The damage done to the buildings was trifling.

Trial Trip of the New Steamer George T. Olyphant.

A party representing the mercantile and shipping interest of the City assembled on Wednesday last on board of the new steamer *George T. Olyphant*, on the occasion of her trial-trip. This boat was built at Staten Island by Mr. WALTER SANDS, and is a fine specimen of a fast and well-modeled craft. She is intended to run between this City and Troy. She is 140 feet long by 44 feet in breadth, and provided with DENSMORE'S patent feathering buckets. Capt. A. P. BLACK is her commander and owner. At 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the excursion party started from the foot of Leroy-street, North River. Among those on board were JOHN MCSORLEY, Esq., JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., PATRICK BRENNAN, Esq., and other prominent business men of the City. The steamer went down as far as the Narrows, and, returning, went up the river to Weehawken, where the party landed. During the trip speeches were made, songs given, and a very pleasant time spent generally.

Arrested by the Provost-Marshal's Guard.

AN INCIPIENT RIOT NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Yesterday afternoon, a guard, acting under the authority of Marshal ERHARDT, of the Fourth District, arrested HENRY MCCLUSKEY, WILLIAM BARCLAY, GEORGE NASH, MICHAEL HOLLY, MORTIMER MCGUFF, and four others, in a saloon adjoining the Bowery Theatre. The facts involved in this arrest, which have been gathered after diligent inquiry from persons of veracity, are these: On Thursday the Provost-Marshal's Guard learned that there was a deserter at No. 44 Bowery. Thither they went to arrest him, and they made the arrest; but before they had passed out of the saloon, a party of roughs fell upon them and rescued their prisoner, without whom they were compelled to retire and report to their superior officer their inability to complete the arrest; likewise, that the crowd that stood at the bar boisterously threatened them, and swore that no United States officer should arrest a deserter there, nor should any enrolling officer record a name in that house. On Friday they awaited instructions, and yesterday afternoon they were sent to the saloon under orders to arrest any deserter that they might find. An enrolling officer was sent with them, and it was made his duty to enroll the names of all persons whom he might find in the place.

The guard, twenty-four in number, entered and arrested the man they sought. The enrolling officer then asked the landlord and his clerk to give him their names for enrollment, and they readily complied with his request; but a number of bystanders, who said they did not belong there, offensively and superfluously declared that no one should enroll their names, and asserted that it might be unsafe to make the attempt. The enrolling officer, paying no attention to this bravado, went forward in obedience to the commands of his superior, and in a very brief time taught them that his duty was imperative and his power ample. Thereupon they rendered fictitious names. But, unluckily for them, the Provost-Marshal's detectives knew some of their number too well, and at once caused their arrest. They were taken to the Park Barracks, and there held, under an efficient guard, to await further orders.

It may be proper further to state that the Provost-Marshal's Guard quietly withdrew from the house when they had fulfilled the letter of their instructions, and *were not kicked out*, as was reported by an evening newspaper, which published an incorrect account of the proceeding.

This is but the initial demonstration of which we have heard so much from lamp-post orators, who have threatened a riot in New-York, and it is believed that the very men who are now under arrest confidently expected aid from some quarter in case of a collision with the soldiers. Those who seek a riot ought to know, if they do not, that they have an infinitesimal fraction of our population to sustain them, while the whole power of the law is against them.

Reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteer Regiments.

A meeting of the Joint Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the above regiments was held at the Astor House last evening. During the day the Committee conferred with Gens. SANDFORD and HALL, and received from those officers the assurance that they would make suitable arrangements in regard to the military display on the occasion of the arrival of the two regiments. The following programme was agreed upon for the procession: Military escort under command of Gen. HALL, officers from different regiments, the veteran Scott Life Guard, Brig.-Gen. WARD and Staff with infantry, Col. STRONG and wounded officers of the Thirty-eighth in open carriages, the Thirty-eighth regiment, the Common Council, the Committees, Gen. HAYMAN and Staff, Capt. JAS. R. O'BEIRNE and Capt. MCGUIRE, the Thirty-seventh regiment, section of battery, Fire Department, civic societies.

The wounded and disabled of the above regiments are requested to report to Capt. WATSON, No. 176 West Thirteenth-street, or to Capt. O'BEIRNE, at the Astor House, by Monday, June 1.

The municipal authorities, in conjunction with the personal friends of the regiments, will, on their arrival next Tuesday or Wednesday, extend to them a cordial welcome. In the evening they will be entertained with a banquet.

A Letter-Carrier Committed for Robbing Letters.

U. S. Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, committed THOS. VAN COTT, a letter-carrier, for trial, on a charge of stealing money from letters. VAN COTT was arrested about two weeks ago, and had an examination before the Commissioner on Monday last, District-Attorney E. DELAFIELD SMITH appearing on behalf of the Government. Complaints have been made for a long time past of the non-receipt of letters containing money which were directed to the upper part of the City, between Twelfth and Twentieth streets, on the east side of the town. Mr. GAYLOR, special agent of the Post-office, was deputed to ferret out the mystery, and by means of a decoy letter containing marked bills, he was enabled to trace the robberies to VAN COTT, who had in his possession when arrested one of the marked bills. He had been employed as carrier about a year and a half.

Consequences of Resisting the Enrolling Officer.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, the man who was arrested on Tuesday last for resisting the enrolling officer in the performance of his duty, had an examination before United States Commissioner STILWELL, yesterday, and was held for trial in $500 bail. GAFFNEY keeps an auction store on the corner of Madison and Chestnut streets, and when the enrolling officer (E. A. SWEARINGEN) went into his place to enroll his name, GAFFNEY refused to answer any questions, and forcibly ejected the enrolling officer from his store. It was claimed in his behalf, on the examination, that he was intoxicated at the time, but this, of course, was not held to be any excuse for his conduct. Several other persons have been arrested, within a day or two past, for the same offence with which GAFFNEY is charged, and they will probably be disposed of in the same way.

The Central Park Music.

The shower of yesterday afternoon aided, rather than injured the success of the Central Park Concert. The dust was nicely laid, and the walks and drives were rendered far more agreeable to pedestrians and equestrians than they would otherwise have been. The music was delicious, the air balmy, the weather delightfully cool, the crowd joyous and fashionable, the youngsters delighted, the hack-drivers ditto. In fact, all nature smiled, and so did those who knew their way to the adjoining restaurants.

Vive la Saturday concerts and *encore*.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RAILROAD POLICE.—The Legislature of this State, at its last session, passed an act empowering the Governor to appoint policemen on railways, on the application of the proper officers of the respective Companies. The salaries and other expenses are to be paid by those parties who make the application. The bill was prepared by Mr. HUGH MASTERSON, a detective on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the passage of the law was mainly due to his exertions. The law as it was passed, gives the same power to the policemen on the several railroads of this State as is granted to the police of the towns, cities, and villages through which the roads pass, thus enabling them to make arrests for crime in any county throughout the line of the roads. The law has just been put into operation upon the New-York and Erie, the New-York Central and the Hudson River Railroads, and thus far it has been working admirably. The traveling public will hereafter feel more secure from the outrages of thieves and pickpockets while journeying by railroad through the State of New-York.

DEATH FROM BEING STABBED IN AN AFFRAY.—A butcher named CHRISTIAN REPP, doing business at the corner of North Moore and Greenwich streets, died, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a wound in the abdomen. The deceased became involved in a quarrel with two men named PETER KIELLY and PATRICK MAHER, on the night of the 21st inst., during which he received the fatal stab. Coroner WILDEY, it will be remembered, held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case some days ago, on which occasion the deceased testified that he was attacked by the two men above named, and that one of them (which he could not tell,) inflicted the fatal wounds. The affray commenced in a grocery store opposite the residence of the deceased. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest on the body to-day, at the dead-house of the New-York Hospital.

SYMPATHY FOR POLAND.—The ladies of New York interested in the cause of Poland, had a meeting yesterday at the school-house of the Transfiguration Church, No. 1 East Twenty-ninth street. After preliminary explanation of the object of the association, they took the name of the "Ladies' Polish Aid Society," and then proceeded to elect temporary officers as follows: President, Mrs. MARTHA WALKER COOK; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. RUTTKAY and M. H. ROYS; Secretary, Mrs. L. JONES; Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. CRANE. The meeting was adjourned till Wednesday next, June 3, at 12 o'clock M., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following appointments and resignations were made in the Police Department during the past week: *Appointments*—Horace Durrin to the First Precinct; George Wilson and John McEvoy, Third; Thomas Little and Thos. Cunningham, to the Fifth; Michael Barrett, to the Sixth, and John Dwyer to the Seventh. *Resignations*—James McNally, of the Seventeenth; Levi Miller, Twenty-fourth, and John W. Curtis, of the Forty-second.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to May 29, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on May 22	141	93	234
Admitted to May 29	39	18	57
Discharged, cured or relieved	29	14	43
Died	3	3	6
Remaining at date	148	94	242

Males, 206; females, 36.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

More about Their Depredations on the South American Coast.

The following is the full statement gathered at the Philadelphia Exchange regarding the operations of the rebel privateers, the points of which have already been given by telegraph:

We glean the following accounts in regard to the movements of the Confederate privateers, from Brazilian papers: The French ship *Mathilde*, at Rio de Janeiro 18th April, reports that on the 3d of April lat. 3 S., lon. 28 West, met a steamer showing Confederate flag, which sent a boat with two officers and eight men on board our ship, examined her papers and retired. The men and officers were badly dressed. One of the French sailors afterward said, in conversation with a countryman from the corsair, he learned that two American vessels had been burned a few days previous. The *Mathilde* subsequently saw an American vessel and endeavored to caution her, but without success.

The French bark *Brementier*, from Bordeaux bound to New-Caledonia, which has already been reported as having landed fifteen sailors at Pernambuco, gives the following narration of affairs: April 23, lat. 0° 39' S., lon. 31° 30' W., saw coming toward us a steamer showing the American flag; she hailed the bark and asked the usual questions, with the answers to which the Captain did not appear to be satisfied, as the people on board the steamer were noticed to be closely observing all the movements on board the bark, the passengers of which in turn became suspicious of the character of the steamer, on whose decks there appeared nothing but confusion, and the mixed appearance of her crew affording grounds for doubting her pacific intentions. The steamer then moved off in another direction, and at 6 P. M. we observed a great light which denoted the burning of a vessel, and which continued till 4 A. M. next day. At daylight saw nothing either of the Corsair or the burning vessel. At 1 P. M., March 24, saw the Corsair again coming toward us; she came up at 6 P. M., under steam and sails, hailed us, and brought us to, and sent a boat with an armed crew alongside with a verbal order to receive on our vessel fifteen men from American vessels which he had destroyed, we replied that we had no accommodations for so many, neither sufficient food and water, but that we would receive six men; he would not be denied, and sent the whole fifteen, saying, we could easily touch and land them on the Brazilian coast, and that we should not complain, as the day before he had compelled a Danish vessel to receive sixty-four men from him.

Through this source we also hear of the destruction of the ship *Commonwealth*, from New-York for San Francisco, though we have no particulars.

The *Sergipano*, which arrived at Pernambuco, from Fernando de Noronha, with sixty-two men from six American vessels, destroyed by the *Alabama*, left that island on the 21st of April, at which time the *Alabama* remained there, seeming loth to leave a spot which presented such a fine field for prizes. The captain of the *Alabama* went ashore and had an interview with the commander of Noronha, the substance of which has not transpired; but they appeared to be upon good terms, the Confederate captain being observed to ride over the island on horseback; the commander also visited the ship, and appeared to make no objection to the course of the corsair, who was furnished with supplies, &c. There were upon the island when the *Sergipano* left, forty-four men, besides those she brought away. The prisoners from the *Kate Cory* and *Lafayette* had not been landed. The ship *Louisa Hatch* was burned in the very anchorage of the island. The pirates took from the prisoners all their money, but paid respect to their private property, such as watches, &c. All vessel's papers were taken, sealed and carefully preserved. Out of all the prisoners taken, the *Alabama* succeeded in inducing eleven men to join the vessel.

The authorities, upon hearing of the conduct of the commander of Fernando Noronha, gave our Consul all the satisfaction in their power, and sent a new commander to the Islands, displacing the former one and protesting to the captain of the corsair against his committing further depredations, and also ordering him to leave within a few hours; it is also proper to state that they had no vessels of war or arms at Noronha to enforce their orders. The new commander at the Island is ANTONIO GOMEZ LEAL.

The *Alabama* is supposed to have passed Pernambuco 29th ult., bound south.

The Victims.

The Boston *Journal* says:

"The ship *Oneida*, of New-Bedford, from Shanghai for New-York, had a valuable cargo of teas, &c. She belonged to Messrs. T. & F. S. HATHAWAY, and was valued at $30,000, and insured at offices in New-Bedford for $25,000. Her cargo was only partially owned in that city, upon which there is an insurance there of $16,000. There is also an insurance of $2,500 at the Mercantile Marine office in Boston."

The New-Bedford *Standard* has the following:

"Bark *Lafayette* of this port, Capt. LEWIS, was captured previous to April 29. She sailed from this port May 20, 1862, and has been very successful, having taken, up to April 10, the last time she was reported, 500 bbls. sperm oil, 230 bbls. of which had been shipped home. Her agents are Messrs. I. H. BARTLETT & SONS, who valued the bark, with outfits, at $20,000, upon which there is insurance in this city to the amount of $15,695. There is an insurance of $4,000 in Boston upon her catchings. She was 357 tons burden.

Brig *Kate Cory*, of Westport, Capt. FLANDERS, was also taken previous to April 20. She sailed from home June 26, 1862, and had been quite successful, having taken 240 bbls. sperm oil up to April 10, when she was in company with bark *Lafayette*, in lat. 10 S, having on board 155 bbls. oil. She was a nearly new vessel of 132 tons, valued, with outfits, at $12,000, and insured in this city for $8,700. Her agent is ALEXANDER H. CORY, Esq., of Westport.

Schooner *Kingfisher*, of Fairhaven, is also reported to have been destroyed. She sailed from home July 30, 1861, and was last reported, March 9, 1863, at the Island of Ascension, with 220 bbls. sperm and 10 bbls. whale oil, all told, having sent home 50 bbls. sperm oil. She was of 120 tons burthen, valued at $7,200, and was insured in this city for $4,700, and on catchings for $1,400. Her agent is C. H. TRIPP, Esq., of Fairhaven."

Letter from Gen. Sickles to the Loyal Union Mass Meeting at Utica.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
May 25, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of invitation, dated 12th inst., was received at my camp on the 23d. I regret that my duties will prevent me from addressing the assemblage at Utica, on the 27th; and, not having been favored with a copy of the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, I can but imperfectly respond to your request for coöperation in this patriotic movement.

It will hardly be necessary for me to assure you of my hearty concurrence in your "determination to sustain the Government in its rightful efforts to quell the rebellion, and at all hazards of life and property to preserve the territorial integrity of the American Union, the full authority of the Constitution and the unquestioned supremacy of the National Flag."

Upon the prompt and general execution of the laws and measures for the increase of the effective strength of the army, the successful and speedy issue of this struggle depends. There are regiments enough in the field, but not enough men. Our regiments average about two hundred bayonets, one-fourth of the number required. These two hundred will make better soldiers in six weeks of all the conscripts put in their ranks than the best drill officers could effect in six months with new regiments.

The American people possess domain, culture, wealth and population—all the elements of power—and yet, if unwilling to sacrifice all they have for the National honor, they cannot long preserve the name and have no claim to the renown of a great nation.

Nothing will contribute more to the martial spirit which the exigencies of the times require than to make the profession of arms the passport of honor to soldiers as well as chiefs. The brave men now returning to their homes, after a long period of faithful and heroic service, should be met everywhere with affectionate welcome and hearty commendation. If disabled by the casualties of service, so that they cannot reënlist, a just Government and a generous people should accord to them a preference in all public and private employments, and this concession should be extended to the bereaved families of the fallen brave.

A martial people, maintaining their own free institutions, will not regard the Conscription act as a harsh method of compelling a service not due; they will rather accept the National enrollment as a just mode of ascertaining the order in which those who enjoy the protection of a good Government shall perform their part in its defence and support.

In all wars, whether waged in the interest of humanity or of ambition, the great reliance of nations is upon the poor—those who have only a home to love and a country to serve. Yet in a Republic, neither riches, nor office, nor social position, should furnish any ground for exemption from military service. Every man not exempt for actual disability who, by evasion or fraud, fails to enter the ranks when fairly drafted in time of war should be forever ineligible to any post of honor or emolument and all his property escheated to the State he dishonors and would betray to its enemies.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES, Major-Gen. Commanding.

To James Wadsworth, Benj. R. Winthrop, George Opdyke, John F. Hogeboom, Esquires, and others, Committee.

The Corcoran-Kimball Affair.

The following is understood to be the verdict of the Court of Inquiry in the Corcoran-Kimball affair:

"That Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL died on the morning of the 12th of April, 1863, from the effects of a wound in the neck, produced by a pistol ball, said pistol having been fired by Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN. The Court further find that Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL halted Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN and demanded the countersign, refusing to allow him to pass until he should give it. That Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN refused to give the countersign as ordered; that an altercation ensued, resulting in the death of Lieut.-Col. E. A. KIMBALL. The Court further find that Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL was, at the time of halting Gen. CORCORAN, intoxicated, and that he was not authorized in so halting him."

The Shooting of Gen. Van Dorn.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY.

In a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated Nashville, May 20, Parson BROWNLOW writes:

"I am boarding, for the time being, at the same house with Dr. PETERS, the gentleman who recently killed the rebel Gen. VAN DORN. Dr. PETERS turns out to be a different man from what I supposed him to be. In other words, he turns out to be a gentleman I know something of. I served with him in the Southern Commercial Convention seven or eight years ago. He more recently served in the Legislature of Tennessee. He is a very clever gentleman, and is a man of good sense, and withal, is worth several hundred thousand dollars. He owns the most princely mansion in Maury County, at Spring Hill, where he spends his Summers. He owns three plantations in Arkansas, within our lines, and 150 slaves. He is a Union man, and has been all the time, and has been protected by our Generals for the last twelve months. He is even now raising a crop of cotton between Helena and Memphis; and I have joined Gov. CAMPBELL and Col. STOKES in procuring for him authority to visit his plantation in Arkansas to look after his interests.

Dr. PETERS is a modest, courteous and kind-hearted gentleman, in his 44th year, and is about five feet nine inches high. He commenced life a poor man, and has practiced medicine about twenty years. He has three children by a first marriage, and two by his present wife. His present wife was a Miss Mc KISSIC, a fine-looking woman, very sensible, and highly accomplished. She performs well upon the piano, harp and violin. The particulars of her criminal connection with the rebel General I am not able to give, and if I were, I am not disposed to go into such details. Suffice it to say that the evidences of criminality, and of most villainous treatment by the rebel officer, are clear and unquestionable. The black-hearted villain deserved to die the very death he did die, and at the hands of the very man who killed him. The case ought never to come into Court, and I take it the Doctor will never be inquired of why he shot the miscreant, unless he should unfortunately fall into the hands of the rebels. He has the sympathies and respect of all loyal men in this country.

The Doctor performed a painful duty when he shot VAN DORN, but it was one of bold and manly daring, without a parallel since this wicked rebellion was inaugurated. He walked into the rebel General's quarters in open daylight, passing the sentinels, and demanded satisfaction for the injuries done him, while the rebel was surrounded by members of his Staff, and while he was seated at his table writing. He rose up and read to the Doctor what he had written, and offered as satisfaction. The Doctor told him *that* was not satisfactory, whereupon VAN DORN ordered him to leave his room, a —— cowardly rascal, or he would kick him out. The Doctor instantly drew a revolver and shot his brains out, wheeled upon his heel, passed out through two gates; mounted his horse and rode off some three miles, when he had a heavy pair of black whiskers, coming down upon his bosom, shaved close to the face, and a coat of hair flowing down upon his shoulders cut short. He laid aside a high-crowned fashionable hat, and put on a sleek cap, and, upon arriving at Shelbyville, he learned that the *Right Reverend Maj.-Gen. Bishop Leonidas Polk* had ordered his arrest, and started out some cavalry in search of him, with printed bills describing his person. He rode several miles with three of the men, passing with them out of town, but he by no means filled the bill! Thus he escaped detection, and reached Nashville in safety."

EMIGRATION WEST.—A gentleman who has just arrived in Leavenworth, from Colorado Territory, says the emigration now passing over the plains is immense—probably greater than ever before, except during the first great rush to California. During the sixteen days that he was on the plains, he met an average of five hundred wagons per day, all loaded with emigrants. On one day he met with eight hundred wagons filled with families and their furniture. Immense droves of stock were following these great caravans. This emigration is divided between Colorado and California, about one-third resting on this side of the mountains.

—The Charleston *Mercury* of April 22 contains an advertisement inviting proposals for raising the machinery and iron-plating of the *Keokuk*.

[Advertisement.]

TUNE, MUSIC, SOUND.—Music-Deafness; Color-Blindness; Musical Composition; Jenny Lind, Sontag, Thalberg; Talent to Compose; Orators and Talkers; Cultivation of Music. THE SOCIAL CIRCLE—Where to Find a Wife; Relief for the Irish; "Stow-Aways;" Physiognomy of a Boxer; A Trip to the Lakes. ETHNOLOGY—The Law of Inheritance; Causes of Variation; Are We of One Origin; Two Forces Acting on Each Life-Germ; Animals Vary as Much as Men; Instances of Variation; Food, Climate, etc.; Natural Selections; The Spiritual Faculties.

THE CEREBELLUM—Functions Physiologically and Phrenologically Considered; Is the Brain the Organ of the Mind? See *Phrenological Journal*, for June. Ten cents. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.

A great variety at old prices.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second street,
And No. 163 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In United States steamer Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Capt. D. B. Morrison, 9th New-York Volunteers; Capt. J. Haskinson, 5th Rhode-Island; Capt. Cecil Clay, 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Antony A. Clay, do.; Lieut. James A. Alli, 3d New-York Cavalry; Mr. T. Ryan, Acting Engineer on steamer Ceres. U. S. N.; Lieut. Theodore F. King, Jr.; Lieut. E. F. Johnston, 158th New-York Volunteers; Lieut. Edward Gillen, do.; J. S. Durryee, Chaplain 81st New-York Volunteers; S. J. Saunders, Mrs. C. B. Rundoll, Miss R. W. Aoetzkes, and 234 seamen.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 30—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—B. Fox, Hugh Campbell, Charles Gallagher, V. Amar, wife and five children, and servant, Archibald Miller, J. D. Neill, Dr. De Laskie Miller, J. W. Doane, Miss Harbuck, Miss Harbuck, Miss Reynolds, Miss Fricher, Rev. T. C. Pitkins and lady, Miss Pitkins, Miss Seymour, Miss J. K. Labatt, Miss Rathbone, Miss Gox, Miss Anderson, Capt. McDonnell, Mr. Hutchinson, Z. Wimberg, J. Hingman, James Quaile, D. Callaert, W. P. Worwell, E. W. Barnes, wife and two children, Edmund Wright, Wm. M. Day, Jose M. Otezius, F. Gonzalez, Andrew Craig, Hugh Craig and son, Gasper Antaza, Jose Echezaneta, F. Leyso, Juan B. Goldis, Mrs. Louisa Dyer, Miss S. A. Dyer, Miss J. Davison, Miss M. Davison, Louis Dyer, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. John Raymond, G. J. Bucknall, W. H. Harbeck, J. S. Plummer, Rev. J. H. Holme, Alexander Hutchinson, Pedro Saracho, Juan Oliver, W. F. Parker, J. Palomino, A. Gorgollo, A. Gongalez, Edwin Barter, S. Westwood, J. S. Lang, wife and infant, and servant, W. Hammond, E. Gerard, F. Reuter, Dr. E. A. Bogue, Wm. Birt and lady, Rev. M. P. Parmelee and wife, Rev. J. F. Smith and wife, B. B. Schneider, C. H. Mathews, Robert Labatt, Miss Sarah Emery, Miss Main, L. C. Kellogg, A. D. White, C. V. Dyer, C. G. Dyer, Jno. Maynard and wife, Mrs. C. Lily and daughter, with others in the steerage. Specie, $57,468 62.

In steamship Roanoke, for Havana—John Cook, Albert Arnaud, Manual Agusbra, Lernaldo Fignerdo, Antonio Rimazo, T. Poveda, A. Peon, Mrs. Armandine Paris Rema and three children, W. H. Smith, P. Mercer, J. R. Smith, J. McFarlin and wife, Phillip Duggan, J. Ferguson, J. T. Colaring, Jacob Ottle, and others in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 25 | Moon sets.. 3 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 57 | Gov. Island.. 6 46 | Hell Gate.. 8 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Matanzas, Meesgang, New-Orleans; Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Locust Point, French, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Thompson, Havana, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.; Salvor, Mott, Washington, J. Hand.

Ships Republik, (Brem.,) Schmidt, Bremen, Unkert & Co.; Caroline, (Brem.,) Strucker, Singapore, D. G. & W. B. Brown; Connecticut, (Br.,) Speden, Liverpool, T. Richardson & Co: Samuel Russell, Winchell, Hong Kong, A. A. Low Bros. & Co. Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Empire State, ——, Liverpool, D. A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co.; Sebastopol, Swain, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter; Gen. McClellan, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Victory, Binsley, Liverpool, David Ogden; City of Brooklyn, Watts, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Courser, Griffin, Dublin, C. Adams; Meteor, Street, Gloucester, Mass. John Jackson; Ana, (Span.) Apolinair, Los Palmas, Canary Islands, M. Escheveria & Co.; Zebulon, (Br.,) Crosby, St John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Almoner, Lanpher, Cardenas, B. P. Sherman; John Griffin, (Br.,) Chase, Havana, W. A. Russell Bros. & Co.; Lycurgus, (Br.,) Costar, Leghorn, Chamberlain, Phipps & Co.; G. R. Mosle, (Brem.,) Haas, Valparaiso, Frbort & Chauncey.

Brigs W. O. Rogers, (Br.,) Crosby, Kingston, Jam., Boyd & Hincken; Manneir, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Kentucky, George, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Sybil, (Br.,) Toronsley, Turks Island, S. M. Knevals & Co.; Wandale, (Br.,) Shackford, Remedios, Brett, Son & Co.; G. L. Buckman, Buckman, Elizabethport, B. F. Small & Co.; Hannah, (Br.,) Lane, Kingston, Jam., B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners H. W. Bowditch, Ellis, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. W. Hira, Manson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sunset, Sterling, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; St. Lucas, Barnes, Charlottetown, Mass., W. S. Brown & Co., Boundbrook, Perry, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Thomas B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Caroline and Cornelia, Reed, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Crosby, Charlottetown, P. E. I., C. H. Trumbull; J. S. Buckmaster, Tinger, Frederica, Md., Wm. Ingalls; Elizabeth Graham, Langley, St. Johns, N. F., B. B. Small & Co.; Prince Consort, Boynton, Charlottetown, C. H. Minturn; L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. Heaton, Ryder, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. M. Bayles, Thompson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. H. Partridge, Newman, Matamoras, A. Burdis, Angelina, Hix, Portland, James V. Haviland; New-York, Goodsell, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) McDowell, Plymouth, N. S., C. H. Trumbull; Almira, Kelly, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Volunteer, (Br.,) Holmes, Aux Cayes, D. R. De Wolff; Samuel Smith, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Yorktown, Norton, Washington, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., 26th inst., with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Daley, Washington, D. C., 43 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer Thomas Sparks, Allen, Washington, D. C., 50 hours, in ballast to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. R. Thomson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steam transport Decatur, Fargo, Washington, D. C., in ballast U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kinney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Charles Pierson, Gibbs, Boston 36 hours, having ship Thatcher Magoune in tow.

Ship Thatcher Magoune, Baker, Boston 36 hours, in ballast to master. She was towed to this port by steamtug Charles Pierson.

Ship Drie Figlie, (Aust.,) Guravich, Cardiff 39 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Marco Polo, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Bremen 34 ds., with mdse. and 320 passengers to [illegible]. May 16, lat. 44, lon 43, passed close to seven very large icebergs, one being a perfect ice mountain.

Bark Jane Alice, (of Sunderland,) Hazard, Londonderry 43 ds., in ballast to order. Had strong N. [illegible] N. W. gales to the Banks. May 18, lat. 44 25, lon. 25 41, [illegible] nine large icebergs.

Bark Legonet, (Swed.,) Berg, Guttenberg 75 ds., with iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Cleveragh, (Br., of Sligo,) McCreary, Troon 45 ds., with coal to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had heavy W. S. W. to W. N. W. weather during the passage; split sails, stove boat, etc. Crossed the Banks in lat. 43, and saw no ice.

Brig Vedar, (Norw.,) Larsen, Stavenget 48 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig A. V. Goodhue, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Besser, Salina, P. R., May 12, with sugar to Thomas James. Vessels left not recollected.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Brig C. C. Billings, (of Bangor) Sherman, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., with molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Janet, Kidston, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Clark, Lingan, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Vermont, ——, New-London, in ballast.

Schr. Eliza and Catherine, Bullard, Eleuthera 10 ds., with pine apples to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Cyclone, Welch, Port Royal 11 ds., in ballast to Brown & Co. Sld. in co. with schrs. Buena Vista and Saltillo, for New-York, and passed the latter off Chincoteage. Had light N. E. winds the whole passage.

Schr. Cora, Kelley, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Paine, 2d, Allen, Provincetown 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Wreath, Crandall, Machias 7 ds, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. John Ruggles, Farnum, Calais 8ds., with lumber to master.

Schr L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Boston, with mdse. for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Zulma, Lampson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ely Townsend, Townsend, Providence.

Schr. Union, Hall, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Urbana, Teal, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham 2 ds., with nails to Parker Mills Company.

Schr. Hickman, Dickinson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. John Tracy, Inman, Virginia 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Leavitt, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. J. L. Lane, Howard, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. Wave, French, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. White Cloud, Lovett, Washington, D. C., 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Suwassett, Loper, Virginia, in ballast.

Schr. Nimrod, Dorr, Virginia, in ballast.

Schr. West Wind, Burnett, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Ossuna, Johnson, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. M. S. Partridge, Hix, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Lady Adams, Neal, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Borussia, (Hamb.,) Roanoke, Locust Point.

Ships Amilia, (Russ.,) Aquilla, Piscataqua, Zurich, (Br.)

Barks Chilton, Adventurer, (Br.,) Harmon, Rosamond, Ella Virginia, Harvest Moon, Ceres, (Pruss.,) Palmtreat, (Norw.,) Cornet, Jane, (Br.)

Brigs Ellen, Lydia H. Cole, (Br.,) Hayward, J. A. Nevius, Troubadour, (Br.,) Ramonita, (Pruss.,) Scotland, (Br.)

Schooners E. A. Caulkins, Sarah G. Hoyt, Only Son, D. S. Miller, Joseph Holmes, C. S. Scull, C. C. Sadler, J. R. Franklin, C. H. Cook, Alexander Lord, Free Wind, C. S. Matson, B. D. Lelly, Bella R. Hull, A. Van Valkenburgh, H. Davidson.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 30.—Arr. bark Almyra, Glasgow; Br. brig Volante, Guantanamo.

Spoken, &c.

National Eagle—English brig, of Goole, from Newcastle for Red Wharf, May 8, lat. 48, lon. 30.

Scotland—ship, for Baltimore, May 27, lat. 38 54, lon 68 21.

Joseph and Mary—ship, from Jamaica, for Boston, 28th inst., lat. 38 16.

Juliet Trundy—ship, bound E., signalized May 8, lat. 48, lon. 30.

Open Sea—brig, from Cienfuegos for Boston, May 11, off Cape Antonio.

Stagshaw—brig, of Hartlepool, from Shields for New-Haven, 58 days out all well, May 16, lat. 45 07, lon. 41 55.

Foreign Ports.

[PER JURA.]

Arrived from New-York—New-York, at Aberyswith; Witholga at Bordeaux; Peculiioy, at Marseilles; Mary Mary Amelia, at Bremerhaven.

The ship John Merrick is ashore near Almeira—crew saved.

The steamship Saxonia did not leave Southampton for New-York on the 20th, owing to damage to her machinery. The Hammonia was expected there on the 22d to take her place.

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The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

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IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

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Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

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For Ladies and Children

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